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SEE PAGE 51 FOR ALPHABETICAL INDEX

SEE PAGE 52 FOR CLASSIFIED INDEX

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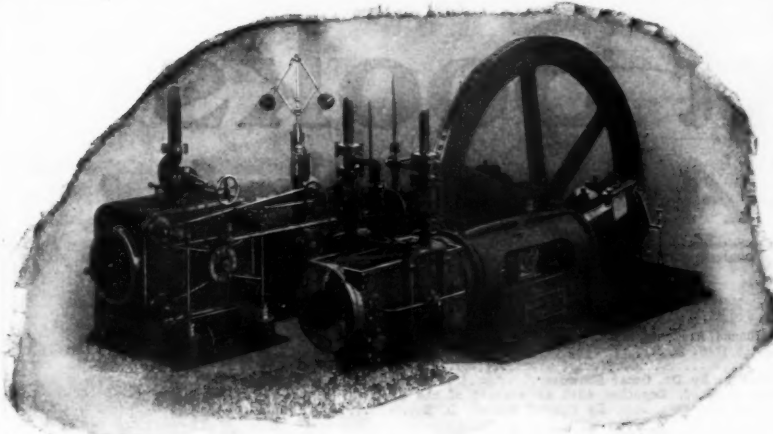
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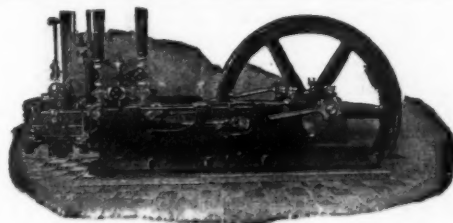
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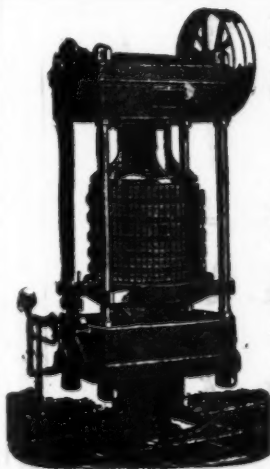
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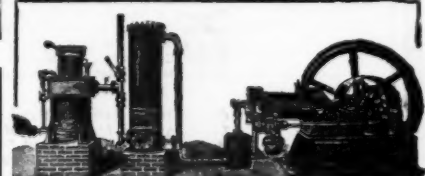
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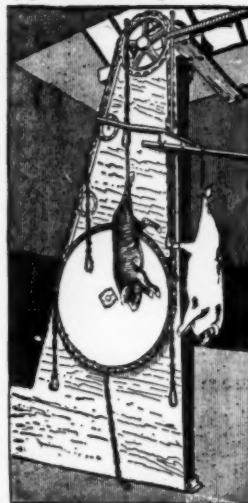
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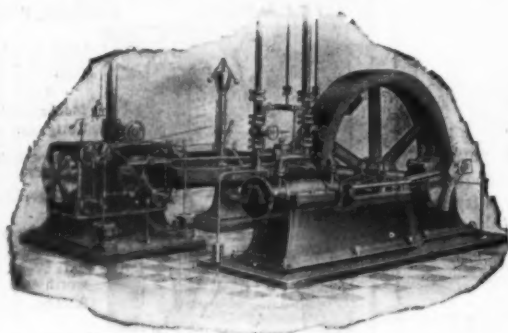
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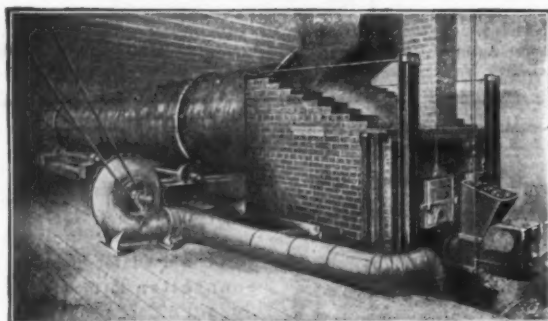
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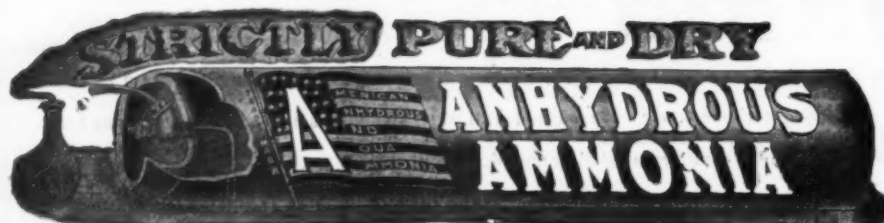
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY

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ENTERED AT NEW YORK AT SECOND-CLASS RATES.

Vol. XXXIII.

New York and Chicago, September 2, 1905.

No. 10.

ARMOUR COLD STORE AT JACKSON.

The Armour Packing Company will put up a modern cold storage plant and warehouse at Jackson, Miss., for distributive purposes, to cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000. Contracts will be let this month for the plant, which will be located at the junction of various railroad lines.

SWIFT RESUMES AT ST. JOSEPH.

Swift & Company resumed killing operations on Tuesday at their St. Joseph plant, where the cattle and sheep slaughtering departments were damaged by fire on August 1. In rebuilding the burned portions of the plant, they have enlarged their killing capacity 50 per cent. Since the fire Swift & Company have utilized the Morris and Hammond plants for their cattle and sheep killing operations, using their own killing gangs.

LAW TO BE A DEAD LETTER.

After several months of effort to enforce the 28-hour stock feeding law, Secretary Wilson has decided to let it remain a dead letter. Though Congress decreed that livestock en route to market must be unloaded and fed and watered at least every 28 hours, both shippers and railroads have strenuously objected to the rule as impracticable, and it has not been observed. The Department of Agriculture attempted to enforce the statute and impose penalties, but as a result of a long discussion and investigation, the whole thing will be allowed to drop, with the understanding that railroads will make every effort to hurry shipments to destination in the shortest possible time.

STILL AFTER THE CAR LINES.

The interstate commerce commission is said to be considering whether it is advisable to begin prosecutions against the Armour Car Lines for alleged violations of the law prohibiting the payment of rebates. Before a decision is reached the record in the Armour car line case will be put into legal shape to permit the commission to enter an order requiring the icing charges to be made a part of the freight rate.

It is the purpose of the commission to make such a ruling, and it was with this end in view that the Armour people were ruled to file by September 5 an answer to charges made. When the answer is on file the evidence already taken will be made to apply to the entire case.

MEAT INSPECTION METHODS VINDICATED

After a thorough investigation into the system of meat inspection conducted by the Department of Agriculture at various packinghouses and abattoirs throughout the country, as a result of complaints made of inadequate inspection and favoritism toward the big packers, Solicitor George P. McCabe, of the Department of Justice, has made his report. It vindicates the Bureau of Animal Industry, and declares that inspection methods are careful, impartial and thorough, and extended as widely as the funds of the department will permit, and without favoritism toward any one.

The report was made public by Secretary Wilson on Thursday. In summing up the findings concerning criticisms of the Meat Inspection Service, Solicitor McCabe says:

"The matter of a grant or refusal of meat inspection to establishments applying therefor has received careful consideration. I find that during 1901, twenty applications for inspection were received, of which sixteen were granted, and four were refused. In 1902 thirteen applications were received, of which ten were granted and three were refused. In 1903 twenty-seven applications were received, of which four were granted and twenty-three were refused. In 1904 twenty-seven applications were received, of which ten were granted and seventeen were refused. During 1905, to this date, twelve applications have been received, of which one has been granted, nine have been refused, and two are pending.

"I find that the refusal to grant inspection has, in a majority of cases, been based

on the fact that the appropriation has been entirely inadequate to cover the inspection of all meat used in inter-State trade, and the department policy appears to have been to grant inspection where the outlay of money would cover the inspection of the largest number of animals. I do not find that there has been any discrimination."

Solicitor McCabe also reported on his investigation of the charges brought against Dr. Daniel E. Salmon, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, who was charged with improper business relations with a firm which had contracts with the bureau. Dr. Salmon was also vindicated by the investigator. In his indorsement of this report Secretary Wilson says:

"Inquiry discloses the fact that Dr. Salmon had an unfortunate connection with the firm of George E. Howard & Co. While this connection was not an ideal relation for a Government officer to have with a firm doing business with the department I am convinced that Dr. Salmon never intended to profit by work done by Mr. Howard for the Department of Agriculture, and that he never has been connected with the Howard Label Company or received any benefit from the contract of that company with the department.

"An exhaustive examination fails to show that Dr. Salmon now holds, or ever has held, any stock, either directly or indirectly, in the Howard Label Company, or that he has benefited financially from the organization of the business of the company, except as stated."

PFISTER DEMANDS A SHOW DOWN.

Charles F. Pfister, the Milwaukee millionaire manufacturer, who was recently indicted by the grand jury in that city for the alleged misappropriation of \$14,000 belonging to the Wisconsin Rendering Company, now appears to have his accusers in a tight corner. Instead of Pfister's owing the rendering company, the latter this week confessed judgment to Pfister of notes for \$5,500 which Pfister held against the company, and thereby practically disproved the grand jury charges.

Pfister had brought the suit to make the company show it had a claim against him, if such were the case, as charged in the indictment. It denied that it had a claim, and admitted it owed Pfister money on the notes he had bought up after the indictment, and paid the claim. Pfister will now go into

the criminal court and force the District Attorney to prosecute him. He claims politics is at the bottom of the whole thing, and will fight for a vindication.

HAGENBARTH PULLS THROUGH.

President Frank J. Hagenbarth of the National Live Stock Association is recovering from an operation for appendicitis recently performed in Minnesota, where he went following the reciprocity convention at Chicago. During the convention President Hagenbarth suffered a great deal, though his friends were not aware of the fact, and upon a trip into Minnesota afterward he was advised that the operation was necessary. Late reports indicate that the well-known stockman and reciprocity advocate is doing well and will soon recover.

BORIC ACID VS. SALT AS A PRESERVATIVE

The New York World, that distinguished food authority, has discovered that our American butter export trade is falling off because of the bad quality of the butter we send abroad. Dismissing all other considerations, it decides that the trouble is that export butter is preserved with boric acid. In the "yellow" newspaper estimation, this is "poisoned butter." The World adds that "Americans at home get no better butter than we export," and declares that "five times out of six it may contain boric acid, for all we know."

This sapient editorial on "Bad Butter" is replied to by a correspondent of the New York Sun, who sets forth some interesting facts, as follows:

"Instead of the American butters containing boric acid 'five times out of six,' as a table recently published would make us believe, it would be difficult to find butter in the United States containing boric acid one time out of a thousand. It is a fact that the butters in the United States do not contain any boric acid, and for several reasons. In the United States butter is manufactured with salt, and the manufacturer of butter relies upon salt as his preservative, even though it is not a good one except when used to excess.

"The butter shipped to Great Britain is saltless butter—butter made without any salt—and this butter is kept from deterioration by means of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. boric acid. The law in Great Britain expressly stipulates that boric acid only shall be used, and it is a wise law, since it protects the purchaser by giving him absolutely sound butter, which remains sweet until consumed, and he can eat every ounce he buys.

"The United States has lost its export business in butter, not because it uses boric

acid, but because it does not; also because better butters are shipped from Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Argentine Republic for lower prices, butter made to conform to what is required over there, namely, saltless butter, guaranteed to keep and having $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. boric acid to accomplish this. It is a fact that the Argentine butter brings as high a price abroad as the butters from Denmark, and that their export business has increased within the last ten years over 1,000 per cent., yet every pound of butter exported from the Argentine Republic is protected against spoiling by the use of boric acid.

"If the butter manufacturers in the United States were permitted to use a harmless preservative there would be no bad butter, and the public would be benefited in that every ounce of butter bought by it could be eaten. None would go bad and have to be thrown away. The consumption of butter would increase, for every one knows that the poorer the butter in quality the less it is eaten.

"The increase in the consumption of butter abroad and the enormous business which New Zealand, Australia, Canada and Argentina are doing, a share of which should really come to the United States, is because their governments permit and regulate the use of boric acid preparations as preservatives for butter. Those countries are far ahead of the United States as respects the making of butter; we still stick to the old preservative—salt—and oversalt our butter so that a pile of water can be put into it; then we look pious and think we are aiding the health of the public. The saltless butter made in the United States would not keep a week alongside of the Canadian butter."

DE LA VERGNE WON THE SUIT

A decision last week by the Pennsylvania courts involves a ruling which is of interest to all corporations of other states doing business in Pennsylvania. It concerns the right of foreign corporations to enter into contracts in Pennsylvania without first complying with the state law of 1874. Judges McMichael and von Moschickier at Philadelphia sustained the contention of the foreign corporation in this case, the De la Vergne Machine Company, which won the suit.

The refrigerating company in November, 1900, filed a mechanic's lien for \$94,991 against the ice manufacturing plant erected and owned by Theodore Kolischer on the banks of the Schuylkill river. Of the claim \$92,000 represented a balance due upon the original contract price of \$185,000 for work and material furnished by the company, while the remainder, \$2,991, was for extra work not included in the contract. Referee Todd allowed a recovery by the plaintiff of \$92,000 less certain set-offs to the defendant and of \$1,241 for the extra work. He refused to allow certain items of the set-off claim, holding that the only fault which could be found with the plant and which delayed prompt completion and the production of the guaranteed output of ice under

the contract was chargeable solely to the defendant.

Among the contentions also urged by the defendant was that the complainant company, being a New York corporation, had no authorized agent in Philadelphia as required by the act of 1874, and consequently could not recover on the contract in view of the regulations of the act. It was maintained that it was only by the observance of the terms of the act that the company could have a legal existence for business purposes in Pennsylvania and acquire contractual rights which the Pennsylvania courts would recognize. The referee found that at the time the contract was made the company had not complied with the act, but after the date of the completion of the contract Kolischer had ratified and confirmed the contract, and the ratification gave to the plaintiff the right of action on the original contract.

In a supplemental report he held that the company did not consider itself as doing business within the state, within the meaning of the act, at the time the contract was entered into. In passing upon this phase of the litigation the Court said:

"However this may be, under the facts as found by the referee and under his answer

to requests for findings, we will adopt his view of the law, to the effect that the interstate commerce clause of the Federal Constitution controls and protects the transaction in question. In reaching this conclusion we are largely influenced by the fact that the contract in question was for the erection of an ice plant as a complete whole, and although certain purchases of parts of the plant were made within the State of Pennsylvania, the referee has found that such purchases were made under New York contracts, and that apparently none of the capital of the corporation was used within the State of Pennsylvania, except in payment of the necessary expenses for putting together the plant, and that these payments, together with the wages of men hired in Philadelphia, appear by the report of the referee to have been made from New York. The view of the referee is that this was a single transaction under a New York contract by a New York corporation. We decide the case at bar to be one wherein the transaction is protected by the interstate commerce clause of the Federal Constitution, and therefore that the fact of the non-registration of an agent under the act of 1874 in Pennsylvania cannot defeat the right of recovery."

VIRGINIA TANNERIES SOLD.

It is understood that the United States Leather Company has completed negotiations for acquiring the extensive tanning interests of Cover & Drayton, of Winchester, Va., Chicago and Philadelphia. The figures in the deal aggregate \$1,900,000, and four tanneries are included. One is located at The Narrows, Giles County, Va., one at Moorefield, one at Lost City, and another at Capon Bridge, these being in the mountain district of West Virginia, from 20 to 30 miles west of Winchester. The tanneries employ several hundred men.

Look over the list of text-books offered in our semi-annual book sale and see if there isn't something there you need. Page 10.

NORTHERN VARIABLE SPEED MOTORS

FOR the operation of all kinds of machines where variations of speed are desired. These motors operate on the single voltage system and provide speed variations of 2 to 1, 3 to 1, 4 to 1 and 5 to 1. The most simple, sturdy, compact and economically operating motor on the market.

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NORTHERN ELECTRICAL MFG. CO.

ENGINEERS MANUFACTURERS

Madison, Wis., U. S. A.

SAMUEL A. McCLEAN IS DEAD

Head of the National Packing Company Expires Suddenly and Unexpectedly—Rheumatism of the Heart the Cause—Sad Ending of a Remarkably Successful Career—Gloom at Chicago.

Samuel A. McClean, Jr., president of the National Packing Company, died about 10 o'clock on last Tuesday morning at his home in Chicago of heart failure, aggravated by a sudden attack of acute indigestion.

Probably the youngest packinghouse executive in the world—he was in his 30th year at the time of his death—he was one of the most brilliantly and solidly successful. He was typically "self-made" and had fought his own way up from office boy to president. His life was devoted to this great industry, from the day he left school until the moment of his unexpected taking-off. He had reached the top of the ladder, but was looking even then for new fields to conquer—not for himself, be it is said, but for others whose interests he championed. This generosity, unselfishness, thoughtfulness of others, was the dominant characteristic of the man. His death left an army of friends to mourn. No visit of the grim reaper has caused such widespread stir since the death of Gustavus F. Swift.

There was no reason to expect such a sudden ending of a well-ordered life. Mr. McClean was supposedly in excellent health, though he had suffered from a single attack of rheumatism, and was annoyed by indigestion at times. He was actively engaged at his office on Monday, and made his usual appearance on the Board of Trade, where he was a prime favorite—as he was wherever he went—and where he was respected for his business acumen. That evening he attended a concert with his wife and others, returning to his home on Lake avenue in his usual buoyant spirits. During the night he had an attack of acute indigestion, and his physician was summoned. Nothing serious was apprehended, but Mr. McClean on Tuesday morning decided to remain at home, and so notified his assistant at the Yards, which he was accustomed to visit every morning.

It was but a few moments after communicating with his assistant, Mr. Ben, that he complained of feeling worse. He soon became unconscious and before medical aid reached the house he was dead. Heart failure, superinduced by acute indigestion and perhaps by rheumatism, was given as the cause of death.

Samuel A. McClean, Jr., was born at Belfast, Ireland, February 11, 1870, the son of Samuel A. and Elizabeth McClean. He came to America with his parents, who located in Indianapolis, and later went to Chicago. Ambitious to make his own way, young

McClean secured a place as messenger at the plant of the Anglo-American Provision Company at the Chicago Yards. Adaptability, quick perception and exceptional thoroughness were the elements which brought him rapid advancement, until at 25 he was made vice-president of the concern.

From this time Mr. McClean's name figures in large type in the annals of the packinghouse world. With the formation of the National Packing Company, in which he played a creditable part, Mr. McClean was



THE LATE S. A. McCLEAN, JR.

made vice-president and general manager of the company. In November of last year Jesse P. Lyman retired as head of the company, and McClean was at once put in his place, assuming executive direction of the great concern. Here, as elsewhere, he was not only successful in promoting the business interests confided to his care, but maintained a wide popularity with competitors as well as associates.

In addition to his presidency of the National company, Mr. McClean was a director in the Omaha Packing Company, the Anglo-American Provision Company, the Fowler Packing Company, the Delray Salt Company, the National Car Line Company, the Friedman Manufacturing Company, the Stock Yards Savings Bank, the Chicago Board of Trade and other commercial institutions, besides being director and member of the

Union League, the Chicago Athletic, Washington Park and other clubs. He was a thirty-second degree Mason and a member of numerous other societies. He had a summer home at Glen Ellyn, Ill., and was an enthusiastic golfer. Mr. McClean was married in 1892 in Chicago to Miss Anna Jackson, and leaves a widow and two children, Beatrice and Hortense.

IN MEMORIAM.

"In the midst of life we are in death" is a truism which most of us too often fail to remember. It was never brought home with such force as in the sudden death of Samuel A. McClean, Jr., at his home, No. 4853 Lake avenue, Chicago, on Tuesday morning. A young man, beloved and honored by his family, associates and friends, in every walk in life, of sterling qualities of head and heart, of rare business acumen, successful beyond precedent—everything considered—he was cut down at the very zenith of his career, without a moment's warning.

He had always enjoyed good health, was strictly temperate in all things and lived a wholesome and upright life. The night previous to his death he spent a most enjoyable evening with friends at a band concert and retired at his usual hour in good health and spirits, apparently. Some time ago he had a rather severe attack of rheumatism, which somewhat undermined his inherent rugged constitution for a time. However, he was considered, and he himself thought, fully recovered from this, the only serious illness he ever had.

It was Mr. McClean's intention, when the time arrived that he could considerably and in justice to his conferees do so, to resign his high position and its rather too exacting and arduous duties, and to found what he intended to be known as the McClean Bros. Packing Com-

pany, to engage in a general packing business on a conservative basis. He proposed placing his brothers, all of whom have had experience in various branches of the business, in the several executive and operative offices, and he himself act as advisor only, spending the most of his time in the company of his wife and daughters (not forgetting the mother and father, whom he honored above all, sister, brothers and friends) promoting their happiness and education and improving his own mind with other matters his busy business life had made heretofore practically impossible, setting aside the exciting whirl of this strenuous business life, with its thousands of worries and cares, which he had borne manfully for so long.

Mr. McClean was a successful man through hard work—too hard—and well had he

(Continued on page 37.)

HIGH HOGS AND THE GERMAN TARIFF

How the German Inspection Laws and Tariff Regulations Make Pork a Luxury for the German Workingman—Agrarians Benefit While Everybody Else Suffers.

That Germany's high tariff on American pork product imports and almost prohibitory inspection laws against the American meats has put the price of hogs in that country to a point which practically bars the working classes from eating meats is again shown in information received last week by Swift & Company from J. M. Davis, manager of the Swift house at Hamburg, Germany.

In his letter Mr. Davis repeats the information already given by correspondents of The National Provisioner that the price of live hogs in the Hamburg market has risen to 55.2 pfgs. per German pound, while dressed hogs are selling at 71½ pfgs. per German pound. These prices are equivalent to 12½c. per United States pound for live hogs and 16c. per United States pound for dressed carcasses. From a clipping from the *Fremdenblatt* of Hamburg of August 9 it is shown that best live hogs sold that day at M 69 per 100 lbs., a price not realized in forty years, and equal to \$16.42 in American money.

In his letter to Swift & Company Mr. Davis says:

"Hogs are always sold here with an allowance for tare of about 20 to 22 per cent., and the price of dressed hogs ranges about 2½ pfgs. per pound over the quotation given for live hogs. Hence, to reduce the information to a clear idea, we have the actual cost of live hogs, 69 pfgs. per pound, less 20 per cent., say 55.2 pfgs. per German pound. Dressed hogs would be 69 pfgs. plus 2½ pfgs., say, 71½ pfgs. per German pound; or, reducing it still further to the American basis, the prices would be: For live hogs, 12½c. per United States pound; for dressed hogs, 16c. per United States pound.

Prices Will Go Still Higher.

"The prospects are that prices will advance 5 or 6 per cent., perhaps 10 per cent. further, although we must expect some curtailment of consumption at these high prices. I cabled Chicago some days ago that the prospects for the German and Austro-Hungarian cattle and hog crops were poor. There has been no improvement, and it now appears that the Russian food crops for cattle and hogs are also in a bad way. If there should be good rains from now on considerable improvement might take place, but in no case will the crops be normal.

"Under the circumstances it would seem that America will have a better opportunity this year for getting good prices in Europe for lard and provisions than has been the case in a long time.

"Following I give a translation of clipping from the Hamburg *Fremdenblatt* of August 9, containing comments on the market here:

"At the cattle market, located at the Sternschanze, there was an extraordinarily large and busy market to-day, more especially at the hog market, where not alone were the receipts of hogs heavy, but the dealers in hogs who turned up did so in large numbers.

"The prices for best hogs, such as they are in demand here, stood at M 69 per 100 lbs., a price which, according to the statements made by the experts, has not been realized since the year 1866, when the traffic,

owing to the difficulties of the winter transport of the year, came to a standstill and supplies were consequently short. Thirty-nine years ago the highest price fetched for best hogs was M 66.67 per 100 lbs., but it has never risen up to as high as M 69 until to-day. The prices fetched for calves were likewise abnormally high."

High German Tariff the Cause.

"From this bit of information regarding the Hamburg market we can draw our own conclusions," said an official of Swift & Company. "Germany's restrictions on American hog products are such as to practically bar out American exports and the price of home grown meats has risen to a point which practically prohibits consumption by the working classes.

"The German laws prohibit the importation of American hog pieces weighing over eight pounds, thus barring our carcasses, hams and sides of pork, and the American export trade is made to suffer, while the poorer classes of Germans are unable to pay the high prices ruling there. In Germany meat prices are far above those in America, and while the high values for hogs enrich the German producers the latter are largely people of wealth, and the ordinary farmers there receive little benefit from the abnormally high prices.

"There is a great demand for the few articles of American pork products sent to that country, and a likewise big demand for the home grown products, but under more favorable tariffs and less discriminating inspection the Germans would be afforded an opportunity to obtain pork at reasonable prices. The masses would thus receive the benefits of a broader American trade."

EFFECTS OF NEW GERMAN TARIFF.

The promulgation of a new general tariff law in Germany whereby duties on many American products are greatly increased, does not mean that it is the universal German sentiment that such a bar should be put up against American goods. The German manufacturing and commercial interests are fighting hard for reciprocity between the two countries, whereby the previous prosperous commercial relations may be continued. The American Chamber of Commerce in Berlin is conducting an active campaign for reciprocity, not only among German interests, but through its connections in this country as well. In a recent bulletin it sets forth the following facts:

"German government trade statistics just issued show America's trade with Germany to have so fallen off that America, formerly the heaviest exporter to Germany, since the past twelvemonth has fallen behind Great Britain. A very telling example of what will be the probable result should no agreement be reached with the United States and duties be levied conformable to the general tariff imposed by Germany is the following. Taking as a basis exports to Germany during the year 1904, the United States importers of the seven staple products would have to pay additional duty to the following amounts:

On refined petroleum, an extra duty of	31,087,616 marks
On corn	4,168,554 "
On wheat	3,684,322 "
On lard	2,265,020 "
On mineral lubricating oils	2,109,216 "
On simply prepared beef	579,325 "
On oleomargarine	558,660 "

"Cottonseed oil, tobacco leaves, beef and mutton suet, glove leather, clover seed, etc., crude copper, crude lead, crude cotton, hides and skins, bladders, etc., turpentine and other resin oils, phosphate of lime, etc., would, according to the general tariff rates, be admitted free of duty. For all that the disadvantages accruing to both countries would be almost ruinous to trade in general. A fact probably but little known is that Switzerland, although still bound by the terms of the Dingley tariff, has suddenly reduced the duty on American meat and salt pork, bicycles, fine cast goods, dried fruits, flour, fresh fish, veneered furniture, etc.

"An authority sent to America to report on the prospects of tariff revision writes that Germany could come to favorable terms with the American government, provided the German Federal Council would make up its mind to repeal two very obnoxious and prohibitive ordinances, namely, the certificate required for pork inspection and the annulment of the ordinance prohibiting the importation of live cattle from the United States. 'Owing to the fact,' says our authority, 'of a rigorous trichina inspection being required by the German government of all cattle and meat introduced into German territory, whether certificates of previous inspection are produced or not, it seems to be entirely superfluous to require such certificates of the American importer, all the more as little confidence is apt to be placed in the same.' The prohibitory ordinance against the importation of American cattle was primarily owing to the Texas fever, but cattle from infected districts could easily be excluded by special ordinance, and no one would think of finding fault, especially as it is well known that Texas fever is confined to the Southern States and appears sporadically only."

INSPECTOR OF FERTILIZERS MOVES.

The Commissioner of Agriculture and Immigration of Louisiana, has issued an order making Baton Rouge the headquarters of the Chief Inspector of Fertilizers, and ordered Charles O'Rourke, the Chief Inspector, to report to Baton Rouge as early as possible. This action is the sequence of the order issued several months ago removing the headquarters of the State Chemists from New Orleans to Baton Rouge. Samples of all fertilizers that are sold in the State must first be sent by the manufacturers to Mr. O'Rourke and they are sent by him to the State Chemists for analysis, and the result of the analysis forwarded back to Mr. O'Rourke. As the State Chemists have been moved to Baton Rouge, it was necessary to move the Chief Inspector's office to that city also, in order to avoid the delay that would have been occasioned by the shipping and re-shipping of samples and the forwarding of analyses.

Need a good man? Keep an eye on page 48.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Union Tanning Company, of Johnson City, Tenn., has been incorporated. Capital \$100,000.

The Canton Packing Company, of Malone, N. Y., will add a new equipment to their sausage making establishment.

Hubbell & Douglass, of Nebraska, Kan., have organized a company who will erect a soap factory at Concordia, Kan.

A formal demand has been made for the removal of the slaughter houses in the Midway district at Minneapolis, Minn.

The United States Leather Company is reported to have purchased four tanneries near Winchester, Va., for \$1,900,000.

The Armour Packing Company will erect a large cold storage plant at Jackson, Miss., to cost in the neighborhood of \$20,000.

Swift & Company's warehouse at Beaumont, Tex., was burned on August 24. The loss was in the neighborhood of \$75,000.

The abattoir of S. A. Maxfield Company, at its plant at Bangor, Me., was gutted by fire last week, with a loss of about \$3,000.

The Maysville Cotton Oil Company, of Maysville, Ga., has completed its new building for the manufacturing of cotton seed oil.

Armour & Company have secured option on a piece of property in Lockport, N. Y., where they intend to erect a fertilizer plant.

The charter of the Mississippi Cotton Oil Company has been amended, changing its domicile from Memphis, Tenn., to Jackson, Miss.

The Rueping Leather Company, of Fond Du Lac, Wis., are advertising for bids for the construction of an addition to their plant.

The Fitzgerald-Wedge Company, of Baltimore, Md., capital \$200,000, has been incorporated and will deal in groceries and provisions.

The board of directors of the Denver Live Stock Exchange of Denver, Colo., at its last meeting, appointed J. B. Calkins secretary and I. N. Moberly treasurer.

The Shelbyville Stock Yards, Nashville, Tenn., capital \$4,000, has been incorporated by R. W. Clark, W. W. Lacey, T. P. Green, O. L. Highton and Ernest Caldwell.

The Crescent City Slaughterhouse Company, of New Orleans, La., has sunk a new well which is 740 feet in depth, and yields 250 gallons of water per minute.

The American Formaldehyde Company, capital \$100,000, has been incorporated at Jersey City, N. J., by J. L. Barry, James A. Plotner and Le Grande Bouker.

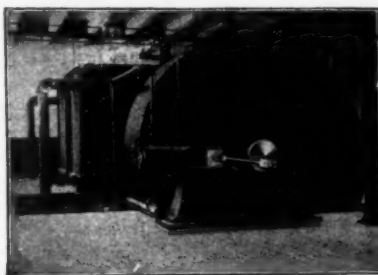
Daniel Levan, of the Lebanon Fertilizer Works, Lebanon, Pa., has purchased property near Meyerstown, Pa., on which he contemplates building a fertilizer plant.

Fire damaged the leach house and tank house of the Pfister & Vogel Leather Company at Cheboygan, Mich., to the extent of \$4,000, which is covered by insurance.

Suit has been brought by Joseph Biechele, of Canton, O., against the Magic Soap Company, of New Orleans, La., restraining it from using the word "Magic" on its soap.

The Mosca Live Stock Company, of Colorado, capital stock \$200,000, has been incorporated to operate in San Miguel and Montrose counties, by L. J. Finch, E. I. Finch and S. S. Sherman.

PLANNING and INSTALLING A Satisfactory Blower Heating System



isn't a thing to be done in a day. If you need to order your plant for next winter you ought to consider it now. Frankly, we want to figure on it, and we want time to give it the consideration it deserves.

The Sturtevant System ventilates as well as heats, eliminates all scattered steam piping, utilizes exhaust steam, forces the air just where it is wanted and is under perfect control.

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Designers and Builders of Heating, Ventilating, Drying and Mechanical Draft Apparatus; Fans, Blowers and Exhausters; Steam Engines, Electric Motors and Generating Sets; Fuel Economizers; Forges, Exhaust Heads, Steam Traps, Etc.

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The National Soap Company, of Detroit, Mich., capital \$50,000, was incorporated. R. L. Hall is president, C. K. Latham vice-president, A. H. Cramer treasurer, and J. E. Rouland secretary.

The Central Leather Company has declared a dividend of 1 3/4 per cent. on the preferred stock, payable October 2 to stock of record September 15. This is the first dividend declared on the stock.

The stockholders of the Fergus Packing Company, of Fergus Falls, Minn., held a special meeting last week and decided to treble the capacity of the plant, work on which will begin shortly.

The Cudahy Packing Company, of Nebraska, capital stock \$100,000, has been incorporated at South Omaha, to handle the business of the Cudahy Packing Company in Colorado and New Mexico.

The John P. Squire Company, of Boston, Mass., has purchased a tract of land, between North Hampton and Greenland, N. H., where they intend building a large piggery, capable of housing 5,000 hogs.

The Citizens' Oil Company, of Lancaster, Tex., capital stock \$50,000, has been incorporated, for the purpose of manufacturing cotton seed oil, by K. L. White, B. E. White, T. J. Wilson, B. F. Lyon and R. R. Ellis.

R. B. Armstrong, for many years inspector for the Armour Packing Company at Fort Worth, Tex., has resigned his position with that firm to accept a similar one with the Houston Packing Company, of Houston, Tex.

It is reported that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul R. R. has purchased the property and plant of the Tri-City Packing Company at Rock Island, Ill., and will use the property to enlarge its yards and shipping facilities.

Reliance Soap Company, of New York City, capital \$250,000, has been incorporated. The directors are Frederick C. Naudlin, J. O. Palmer, William D. Custead and Charles Didion, of New York, and A. H. Hiller, of West Hoboken, N. J.

The Conrad-Kammerer Glue Company, of New Albany, Ind., capital stock \$25,000, has been incorporated by Christiana W. Kammerer, John W. Kammerer, James H. Forman, Jr., and George Fleicher. The plant will be operated to its full capacity. Philip Conrad will continue as superintendent.

WILL REMODEL PACKING PLANT.

The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company has just closed a contract with the Columbus Packing Company of Columbus, O., for the rebuilding and equipping of their plant, in which the Cincinnati company act as their architects and consulting engineers. They are now working on the plans and specifications, and will turn out a handsome and efficient plant.

DATA OF ICE CREAM FREEZING.

It is announced that Prof. Hart, Ph. D., of the University of Pennsylvania, and N. W. Akimoff, M. E., of the Buffalo Refrigerating Machine Company, are making, in behalf of the Buffalo Refrigerating Machine Company, careful and elaborate experiments to determine the latent heat and other properties of ice cream freezing. As there is very little reliable data at present available, the researches of these gentlemen will undoubtedly contribute some very valuable and practical information on this subject.

CANDLES IN JAVA.

There is an ever increasing demand in the island of Java for so-called carriage candles. Last year there were imported into Java 1,716 cases, as against 157 cases the previous year. The price is about \$2.00 per small box of 25 packages, holding eight candles each, and weighing about 15 lbs. The duty is about 36c. per case. Locally made candles have not yet attained to that degree of perfection requisite to stop the importation of European goods which still arrive in large quantities.

LIGHT PLANT IN THE OIL MILL

By S. L. Gibson, Durant, I. T.

The care of the electric light plant in the cottonseed oil mill is a vital factor in the successful operation of a mill. As the dynamo is the principal factor in the electric light plant, we will deal principally with its care. There are a great many makes of dynamos and it is a natural consequence that they are not all good ones, and as is the case with all other classes of machinery, a poorly-constructed dynamo will always give trouble, no matter how well it is cared for. The better the machine the less trouble, and the cost of maintenance is naturally less.

The two principal trouble-breeders for the electric light dynamo are the commutator and brushes. To keep them in a satisfactory working condition, the main thing to be guarded against is the production of sparking at the brushes. The adjustment of the brushes upon the commutator requires careful attention if sparking is to be avoided. The brushes in bi-polar dynamos should set at opposite extremities of a diameter, and in multipolar dynamos the positions vary with the number of poles and the nature of the armature winding.

Most machines have setting marks cut in the collar of the commutator. Some have an index or pointer for setting the brushes, and where such marks or pointers are present it is very little trouble to set the brushes to their correct position upon the commutator. Otherwise you will have to be governed by the segments on the commutator, and will sometimes have to re-adjust after the machine is in operation. Having adjusted the brushes to their correct position, their tips or rubbing ends should next receive attention, to see that they bed accurately on the surface of the commutator. If they do not, a good way to bed them is to bind a piece of emery cloth or sand paper around the commutator, face out, then revolve the armature slowly, giving slight pressure to the brushes, till they are brought to a true bearing. Care should be taken in the first instance to properly adjust the brushes to the commutator, also their pressure upon the commutator, which is a very important item in the successful operation of a dynamo, for if the pressure is too light the brushes will vibrate and cause sparking, as the contact will not be sufficient to allow the brushes to take up the current from the segments of the commutator.

Condition to Be Remedied.

If, on the other hand, the pressure is too great or their adjustment is faulty, or the commutator is allowed to get into a dirty condition, sparking will inevitably follow. This should be immediately remedied, for if this condition of things be allowed to continue, matters will rapidly get worse, for the surface of the commutator will become roughened or scored, and the result will be that the brushes will begin to jump and the sparking will increase, which will wear the commutator untrue and in ruts, and owing to the violent sparking which will take place through this circumstance, the machine will be quickly rendered unfit for practical purposes.

When once started, the only way to remedy this condition is to polish the commutator

with emery cloth and re-adjust the brushes as above directed. If the commutator is scored, a smooth file held to it while the armature is running slowly, followed up with coarse and then fine emery cloth, will generally put things in a satisfactory condition. If, however, the commutator is worn into deep ruts or is untrue, nothing short of a lathe will make a good job of it.

If carbon brushes are used, a little extra care will have to be given the commutator to see that it is kept perfectly clean, otherwise carbon dust lodging between the segments is liable to cause short circuits, which will in all probability cause the commutator to heat up. If carbon brushes are working properly, a uniform greyish tinge will be imparted to the commutator, and there will be an absence of heating or sparking of any description. Should the commutator begin to show a mottled appearance, with small sparks flashing from one segment to another, the safest plan is to slow down the machine and clean the commutator with emery cloth as directed above, and examine the brushes to see that they are in good condition.

When either metal or carbon brushes are used, the commutator will eventually wear away some, even though the greatest care be taken in order to prevent the commutator from wearing into ruts. It is a good plan to shift the brushes occasionally on the rocker arm. In most cases a little lubricant on the commutator will add greatly to the life of both commutator and brushes. The best lubricant for this purpose is a little petroleum jelly (vaseline). Apply a little to a linen cloth, then hold to the commutator. Be careful not to use too much.

Care of the Wiring.

As was stated in the beginning, the dynamo is the chief factor in the electric light plant, but I would not leave the impression that the wiring should not receive attention, for a great deal depends on the wiring. When you let it get in bad condition you may expect trouble. In the first place, see that the conductors leading from the dynamo to the switchboard are kept clean and free from contact with anything that would in any way injure it, or cause grounds or short circuits. The wiring throughout the mill should receive attention occasionally, to see that it is kept clean and free from mechanical injury, and after it has been up for some time it will need tightening up, especially in rooms where there is much vibration.

Lint or other foreign substance should never be allowed to accumulate on the wire, for that is one of the chief dangers of fire in the mill, and I want to say right here that cleanliness cannot be applied to more advantage anywhere else in the mill than in the electric lighting system. So it is the safest plan to make thorough examinations of all conductors leading through all parts of the mill at stated intervals, to see that all connections are in good condition, and well insulated. If from any cause you cannot make such examinations yourself, get a practical electrician to do the job for you, as it is not safe to trust such work to a common laborer.

In the electric light plant of an oil mill, all of the conductors should be treated as bare, no matter how well insulated, so as to reduce grounding or short circuits to a minimum. Too much care cannot be exercised in the operation of the electric light plant in the oil mill if you want it to perform satisfactorily the work required of it. Don't let every man in the mill be the electrician.

GOOD PUBLICITY.

In a neat little pamphlet entitled "The Truth," the Cottonseed Crushers' Association of Georgia, thus describes the merits of cottonseed products:

The truth is that pure deodorized cottonseed oil is a wholesome vegetable product. When properly used is better than butter at one-fourth the cost.

For cooking either bread or meats is far superior to lard at one-half the cost.

If used for salads is equal to olive oil and is cheaper.

Toilet and laundry soaps made from cotton oil are entirely satisfactory to the trade and the public, both as to quality and cost.

Cottonseed meal heads the list of American stock feeding products. Is much more valuable than linseed meal and costs less. Is worth about double brewers grain at about half the cost. About double the feeding value of wheat bran at less cost.

About three times the value of coarse wheat bran at about the same cost. About four times the value of corn meal at less cost.

Is the only cattle feed that will fatten poor cattle in ninety days.

When properly fed is equally as good for fattening hogs as cattle.

Has been successfully fed to work-stock, horses and mules, and is the most economical feed on the market.

Is the best and cheapest butter-producer ever fed to milk cows.

Is exported from the South to England, Germany, Denmark and other foreign countries, with the first cost, domestic and foreign freights, broker's commissions and other expenses added, because the feeders in those countries appreciate fully its value, and is also shipped to many parts of the United States for the same reason, selling at much higher prices than where it is produced.

If all of the cottonseed meal produced in the South was fed to cattle where manufactured, the South would become the greatest beef, milk and butter producing sections of America.

If used for fertilizing lands in the South, the yields of any crops fertilized with it would be enormously increased and the cost of production greatly reduced.

The richest agricultural section of the South to-day is where the greatest amount of cottonseed meal is used.

Cottonseed hulls are equal in feeding value to hay made from Kentucky blue grass, and to timothy hay, and sell for about one-half the cost of either.

In feeding value are worth thirty per cent. more than oat straw and corn fodder, and sell for about one-third the cost.

Their feeding value is double that of wheat straw and rye straw, and sell for about one-half.

That work-stock have been successfully fed on hulls, and that no feed ever offered has been so satisfactory for cattle feed.

Cottonseed linters make the highest grade mattresses, and are used for many other purposes.

If you know all this, you have profited by your knowledge and are making money every day by using cottonseed products for the various purposes mentioned. If so, you will contribute to the prosperity of the oil mill industry and the agricultural interests of the South, if you will generously devote a few minutes of your time to imparting this information to some one not so well informed as yourself.

Business chances always open. See page 48.

THE BEEF INDUSTRY

Report of James R. Garfield, Commissioner of Corporations, United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

CHAPTER IV.—COMPARISON OF THE PRICES OF CATTLE AND OF DRESSED BEEF. (Continued from last week.)

1. Cattle Prices.

When these various distinctions are taken together, there are a great many possible variations in the value of cattle, but, as a matter of fact, these do not all appear in the records of purchase and sale. Nevertheless, an examination of the actual records will show a considerable number of combinations in which sort, sex, age, and average weight appear in the description of the cattle, while more specific qualities can only be inferred from the price, or from dressing results and dressed cost.*

Fortunately a good many of these distinctions may be safely ignored, or at least may be reduced to a smaller number or more general classes. Generally speaking, it appears sufficient to discriminate between Natives, Westerns and Texans on the one hand, and steers, stags, bulls, cows, and heifers on the other hand. Steers should be distinguished according to origin, but it is not so important to make the same discrimination with respect to stags and bulls or cows and heifers.

The various grades of cattle have value and are distinguished chiefly with regard to beef-producing qualities; i. e., the weight and quality of beef and price of beef expected to be obtained determines chiefly the value of the live animal. A further consideration, however, is the value of the by-product material to be obtained from the carcass. The different circumstances regarding the raising and feeding of cattle, enumerated above, enter in in varying proportions to determine (1) dressing weight, (2) utility for by-products, and (3) quality of meat. A Texas steer will dress lower on an average than a native steer, while his hide will be worth more per pound than hides from other cattle; he will have a lower proportion of useful fats and a greater proportion of offal of relatively small value, and, finally, he will furnish a poorer quality of meat. Similar differences exist between native steers and native cows, between light native steers and heavy native steers, between young native steers and mature native steers, etc. It is not so evident just what would be the relation of advantage and disadvantage between a Texas steer and a native cow or a Texas steer and a native heifer. Similarly, the balance of advantages or disadvantages between bulls and cows of different sorts is not so evident, nor for various other comparisons that might be made.

Section 2. Sources of Supply.

The source of supply of cattle, especially in relation to the chief markets for livestock,

*The following list of entries of the kinds of cattle killed, taken from the records of the Hammond plant in St. Joseph, shows what distinctions are sometimes made with respect to sort, sex, condition and age. Some of the terms here are practically for the same classes:

The Hammond Company, St. Joseph—Kinds of Stock Killed as described in Cattle Purchase Records.

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------|
| 1. Native steers. | 12. Texan steers. |
| 2. Yearlings, baby beef. | 13. Fed Texas. |
| 3. Branded Natives. | 14. Texan heifers. |
| 4. Branded. | 15. Texan cows. |
| 5. Native heifers. | 16. Stags. |
| 6. Heifers. | 17. Steers. |
| 7. Colorado heifers. | 18. Cows. |
| 8. Westerns. | 19. Rangers. |
| 9. Western steers. | 20. Range cows. |
| 10. Corn-fed Westerns. | 21. Day fed. |
| 11. Fed Westerns. | 22. Fed. |

has an important relation to the movement of cattle prices.

The regions of supply may be grouped in three divisions, corresponding roughly to the conditions of stock raising.

(1) The most important region is the Middle West, in the vicinity of the great packing centers, the region where stock is prepared for market almost wholly on corn or equivalent feeds. The cattle bred in this part of the country are mostly the so-called native cattle. The neat cattle shipments to seven principal markets for 1902 from the chief States which comprise this region were estimated as follows:

Iowa	1,224,332
Missouri	805,099
Kansas	1,384,716
Nebraska	718,922
Minnesota	344,629
Illinois	742,252
Indiana	112,494
Wisconsin	256,683

Total 5,589,127

Only the important States are included in the above table. It should be noted also that the figures here and in the two succeeding tables apply to shipments of livestock which include stockers and feeders, and hence are not identical with shipments to the slaughter market.

(2) The ranch and range country of the West and Far West, where cattle are to a large extent fattened on grass, and where the so-called Western cattle are bred and prepared. The neat-cattle shipments, including stockers and feeders, to seven principal markets for 1902 were estimated as follows:

South Dakota	361,806
Colorado	236,864
Wyoming	178,439
Montana	209,230
North Dakota	122,137

Total 1,108,476

(3) The southern ranch and range country, where the conditions of production are similar to those of the West, but differentiated somewhat by season and, to some extent, particularly for Texas, by a different type of cattle. The neat-cattle shipments to the seven principal markets for 1902 were estimated as follows:

Indian Territory	522,935
Oklahoma	219,338
Texas	861,500
New Mexico	65,273

Total 1,669,046

These figures can not be taken to represent very closely either the relative number of cattle bred in different sections of the country or the number prepared for market. Many cattle shipped from Texas and other Southern points are destined to northwestern ranches, either to be fattened on grass or to be turned out for a time and then shipped to the corn-raising States for preparation. Many of the cattle bred in the more Western States are shipped to the corn belt for the same purpose. Finally, the shipments from the

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corn-growing States are not all of prepared cattle. Many stockmen are engaged in the breeding industry exclusively, and ship their cattle to market as stockers and feeders. The figures given above purport to show simply the number shipped to seven of the principal cattle markets, and include, therefore, many stockers and feeders from all three regions, and greatly exceed the number actually slaughtered in that year at those markets. The total number shipped from the States enumerated above was 9,333,729, while the estimated number of cattle slaughtered (sum of differences of receipts and shipments) was 5,055,600.

Destinations of Shipments.

In the tables given above the cattle supply is distinguished simply according to origin of shipment. It is also important to compare and consider the destinations of the shipments from the different States. As would be expected, it appears from such an analysis that the cattle from different sections of the country tend to find their destination at particular markets. Thus cattle from the Northwest tend to be sold to a very large extent in Chicago, while cattle from the South and Southwest come to Kansas City and St. Louis. Cattle from the central part of the territory east of the Missouri River naturally are sold to a large extent at the Missouri River markets. The native stock of the corn belt finds its market according to the comparative advantages of freights and prices. The high prices of Chicago attract a large proportion of the Iowa stock, and some also from Nebraska and Kansas, while the Missouri cattle are sent not only in large quantities to Chicago, but also in considerable numbers to St. Louis, St. Joseph and Kansas City. Wisconsin and Illinois cattle are naturally sold in the Chicago market, while for a like reason most of the Kansas product goes to Kansas City.

The following table, compiled from the same data used above, give the number of cattle shipped to each market from each State (excluding all below 50,000):

Swift's Choice Dressed Beef

Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Pork, and Provisions

FOR SALE AT THE FOLLOWING BRANCH HOUSES

NEW YORK

Barclay Street Market, 105 Barclay Street
Gansevoort Market, 22-24 Tenth Avenue
West Washington Market, West and Bloomfield Streets
Thirteenth Street Market, 32-34 Tenth Avenue
Manhattan Market, W. 35th Street and Eleventh Avenue

BROOKLYN

Williamsburg Market, 100-102 North Sixth Street
Brooklyn Market, 182-184 Ft. Greene Place
Atlantic Avenue Market, 74-76 Atlantic Avenue
Ft. Greene Sheep Market, 172 Ft. Greene Place

West 39th Street Market, 668-670 West 39th Street
Westchester Avenue Market, 769-771 Westchester Avenue
West Harlem Market, 130th Street and Twelfth Avenue
Eleventh Avenue Market, Eleventh Avenue, bet. 34th and 35th Streets
Murray Hill Market, Foot East 31st Street
West Side Slaughter House } 664-666 West 39th Street
West Side Market }

JERSEY CITY

Wayne Street Market, Corner Wayne and Grove Streets
Ninth Street Market, 138 Ninth Street

Swift & Company New York

Central Office, Nos. 32-34 Tenth Avenue

Cattle and Calves to Chicago in 1902.		Other States	122,640	Cattle and Calves to Kansas City in 1902.	
Iowa	977,193			Missouri	182,727
Missouri	223,440	Grand total	2,924,124	Kansas	1,166,121
South Dakota	157,878	The total number shipped to the Chicago market was 2,924,124, of which eight States (each sending not less than 100,000) provided 2,621,808, or 90 per cent. of the grand total.			
Minnesota	119,343	Iowa is the greatest feeder of beef cattle for the Chicago market, and Illinois is second. It will be observed that Chicago gets very considerable supplies from the northwest tier of States, viz., Wisconsin, Minnesota and Montana, while there are few cattle coming directly from the South and Southwest.			
Illinois	665,133			Indian Territory	203,421
Indiana	112,329			Oklahoma	182,441
Wisconsin	234,486			Texas	313,729
Montana	132,006			Total	2,048,439
Total	2,621,808			Colorado	96,713
Nebraska	52,962			Other States	128,423
Texas	73,794			Grand total	2,273,575
North Dakota	52,920			The total shipments to the Kansas City (Continued on page 30.)	

Swift & Company

Jersey City

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Lard Refiners and General Provision Dealers

For Export and Local Trade

Jersey City Office, 138-154 Ninth Street

New York Office, 342 Produce Exchange

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PEACE

It was a historical week, and the United States of America, through the President, was much more than an interested spectator to the great event which was concluded on American soil. Two great powers had struggled for many months for the supremacy in the Far East, and the younger and much smaller empire had proved to be the stronger. Once more it was clearly demonstrated that military power and diplomatic skill in modern times have to be subservient to the commercial interests of any nation. Japan's victory makes the Nippon empire the ruling commercial power for Eastern Asia, while Russia's endeavor to find outlets for her products was frustrated for a long time to come.

These events of paramount magnitude cannot, however, be treated in The National Provisioner from a political or from any other general point of view. To the readers of a trade paper Peace is a good deal more interesting as a trade-getter than as the much admired white-winged angel of celestial beauty. Shall trade gain or lose by the termination of the war, that is within our province the most interesting question of the day.

We feel certain that American meat and allied trades will not lose much by the ending of the war. In the beginning of the war, as long as Russia had any means to reach her armies and navy by way of the Pacific, Americans did quite a lively business in meat products. Since the Japanese succeeded in crowding their opponents inland, very little business remained for our trades. Peace makes no difference in this respect.

It is very likely, however, that we shall greatly gain by peace in the future. Japan is bound to boom in trade for some time to come. The docile Japs will very soon find out that meat, after all, is better than rice. They will teach this valuable lesson to other yellow nations. Japan herself will be a Mecca for enterprising foreigners, and meat products will be much more sought for. Americans ought to have the very first and the very best chances in the coming great competition for Japanese commercial favors.

SAMUEL A. McCLEAN, JR.

A most promising and remarkable career was brought to a sudden close this week. Remarkable it was, not only for the packing trade, but for any business even much less complicated, that a man of 35 years of age could have been placed at the head of one of the largest concerns of its kind in the world. So much more remarkable, as the young president had started at the age of ten years as office boy in one smaller part of the great organization, and had never enjoyed any education but that which he acquired himself in the spare time of his strenuous occupation. The opportunities of American business life for persons who faithfully and loyally devote all their energies and abilities to the tasks set to them by their superiors could not be better illustrated than in the much too short career of Samuel A. McClean, Jr.

It was only on Friday, August 25th, that he had called at the New York offices of The National Provisioner in the Produce Exchange building, greeting the staff with his characteristically cordial hand shake and salute. Full of life and vigor, he used the telephone to speak to business friends, because he was so busy and so crowded for time that he wanted to make use of every minute. The National Provisioner gladly extended all courtesy to the esteemed visitor, as it always cheerfully does to its friends, in town or from out of town, who accept its general offer to be at home in its offices. Little the visitor thought, and still less did we think it possible, that it was the last handshake with which he parted from us.

The life of S. A. McClean was suddenly ended without any warning, without any struggle, but his memory will be cherished

by thousands of warm friends who had admired his remarkable brain powers and who had enjoyed his not less remarkably affable personality.

GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

The report of Solicitor George P. McCabe on his investigation of the charges against the head of the Bureau of Animal Industry has a greater value than can usually be attributed to reports on similar investigations. We are glad to learn that Dr. Salmon cannot be found guilty of the charges of having abused his official position for private gain. His connection with the firm that furnished the labels for meat inspection may have been everything but "ideal," and even "unfortunate," but it appears proven by an exhaustive examination that the learned chief of the Bureau was neither directly nor indirectly interested, and much less benefitted by it.

However, this is of less interest to the trade than the findings of the solicitor on the Meat Inspection Service. Both in this country and abroad frequent and harsh criticisms of this important service have been published, and some of the most stringent of recent laws and regulations in foreign countries, especially in Germany, have taken their key from such criticism, while in this country the alleged favoritism shown to big packers had become quite the stock-in-trade of the "yellows."

In our issue of August 26 we published the official list of all slaughtering plants which stand under regular government inspection, proving that the smaller concerns, not belonging to the so-called "trust," form a large majority of the "favored" packinghouses. The report of the solicitor bears out the statement that a refusal to grant inspection has, in a majority of cases, been based on the fact that the appropriation allowed by Congress has been entirely inadequate. The report adds that no discrimination could be detected. Congress ought to be urged, therefore, to increase the appropriation for the Bureau of Animal Industry in order to enable it to extend its inspection of meat to all establishments entitled to it according to law.

This disposes of the domestic criticism. As far as foreign countries are concerned, we invite the critics to read carefully both the inspection law and the description of the existing organization for meat inspection by the United State Government, as printed in The National Provisioner on August 26. It will be useful reading, especially for those who had accepted as truthful some antiquated publications or some recent sensational books written on speculation. Government meat inspection is conducted with fairness and impartiality, and extended as widely as the department funds will permit. The investigation has proved this beyond doubt.

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

VEHICLE FOR OIL COLORS.

The following recipe is said to give an excellent vehicle for oil pigments: Petroleum, 20 to 30 lbs.; tallow, 3 to 5 lbs.; cottonseed oil, 5 to 7 lbs.; colophony, 5 to 7 lbs. The pigments having been ground up with this mixture, the mixed paint can be made still better by adding to it about a sixth of its weight of the following mixture: Vegetable oil, 8 to 20 lbs.; seponified rosin, 6 to 16 lbs.; turpentine, 4 to 30 ounces.

RAPID TANNAGE OF SKINS.

A process and an apparatus for the rapid tannage of skins has been patented by H. de Marneffe, in France, the substance of the patent being that the skins are stretched on frames so as to form closed, box-like vessels, which are disposed inside a closed chamber containing the tanning or other liquor. The tanning liquor is then forced by pressure or by aspiration through the stretched skins, whereby a rapid tannage is claimed to be effected. In the apparatus the interiors of the box-like vessels formed by the skins, are in communication with the outer air, while the tanning liquor in the closed chamber is maintained under any desired pressure.

TO DETECT HORSE-MEAT.

In a report on researches completed by Dr. Uhlenhuth, the Prussian military surgeon, now of the Hygienic Institute of the University of Greifswald, Consul General Guenther of Frankfort, states that Dr. Uhlenhuth has discovered a method by which he can tell the presence of horse meat in sausages and other smoked-meat articles. Dr. Uhlenhuth has published investigations with reference to distinguishing between the albumin of eggs of various birds upon the basis of modern science. His researches brought also the discovery of a new forensic method to distinguish human from animal blood so that it is now possible to tell with absolute certainty the origin of even the smallest traces of blood either in dry or also in putrefied form. This method has been confirmed and has become of fundamental importance for forensic medicine.

MANUFACTURE OF TURKEY-RED OIL.

On the basis of extensive experience, Herbig concludes in *Faerber Zeitung*, that in the reaction of concentrated sulphuric acid on olive oil for the preparation of turkey-red oil, the quantity of concentrated acid consumed is generally equivalent to the amount of sulphostearic acid produced from the oleic acid of the triglyceride. In the course of drying this sulphostearic acid suffers decomposition, sulphuric acid being liberated and oxystearic acid being formed. A similar reaction occurs in the usual process of mordanting fabrics with turkey-red oil.

Apparently the presence of oxystearic acid is indispensable to the formation of the lake in the dyeing process, whereas the sulphostearic acid is without influence. Nevertheless, it is not advisable to push the saponification of the oil too far in the preparation of turkey-red oil, since this spoils the quality of the color lake. The author recommends that 3 mol. of acid should be allowed to act on 2 mol. of olive oil for a full hour, at not more than 18 deg. C., whereby 20-25 per cent. of the triolein is saponified.

A SIMPLE COLD TEST FOR WINTER OIL.

"Winter oil" is cotton oil from which a large proportion of the stearine has been removed from a chilling process. When buying these oils or testing a lot before filling into packages, especially in the mild weather of the summer time, the following simple test should be carried out: A sample of the oil should be kept for 5 hours at a temperature of 32° F. by immersing the bottle containing it in a freezing mixture. At the end of the period it should appear quite clear and brilliant, no trace of deposited stearine being present. If the oil is intended for lubricating purposes the temperature at which it gets too thick to flow is an important factor. Buyers fix therefore a temperature at which the oil must remain fluid. To determine this point, known as the "cold test," the sample to be tested is poured into a beaker 4 inches deep by 3 inches in diameter until nearly filled. The beaker and contents are placed in a suitable freezing mixture, the temperature of which is controlled by a fixed thermometer. Another thermometer is immersed in the oil to about half way down the beaker. When both thermometers register the same temperature the oil must flow when the beaker is held on one side. The freezing mixture is kept as near as possible to the temperature fixed by the buyer.

COMMERCIAL FORMALDEHYDE.

Commercial formaldehyde is obtained by passing the vapors of wood spirit, in the presence of air, over copper heated to redness. The essential parts of the apparatus employed are a metal chamber into which a feed tube enters and from which four parallel copper tubes or oxidizers discharge by a common exit tube. This chamber is fitted with inspection apertures, through which the course of the process may be watched and controlled. The wood spirit, stored in a reservoir, falls into a mixer where it is volatilized and intimately mixed with air from a chamber which is connected with a force pump. The gases after traversing the oxidizer are led into a condensing coil, and the crude formaldehyde is discharged into the receiver beneath.

The small amount of uncondensed gas is then led through a series of two washers.

The "formol" thus obtained is a mixture of water, methyl alcohol, and 30 to 40 per cent. of formaldehyde. It is rectified in a still, by which the free methyl alcohol is removed and pure formol obtained, containing 40 per cent. of formaldehyde, chiefly in the form of the acetal. Rectification must not be pushed too far, otherwise the formaldehyde may become polymerized into trioxymethylene. When once oxidation starts, the heat generated is sufficient to keep the oxidizers red-hot, so that the process works practically automatically.

NEW PATENTS.

796,519. Filter. George M. Kneuper, New York, N. Y. A filter comprising two end members or heads provided with yielding packings or gaskets on their opposing faces, and a filtering body located between said heads and engaging said packings, said filtering body consisting of tubular perforated inner and outer members, one of which is shorter than the other, and filtering material wrapped around the inner member and having its edges folded over the edges of the shorter member and in engagement with said packings.

796,750. Centrifugal machine. Walter S. McKinney, Chicago, Ill. A centrifugal separator comprising a vertical supporting shaft, a separator basket supported concentrically upon said shaft, a non-rotatable inner wall arranged concentrically within said basket, and forming a well into which material from the basket is delivered and means for actuating said supporting shaft.

796,839. Evaporator. Albert P. Geer, New London, Conn. An evaporator comprising a closed vessel having a vapor outlet and a constant water discharge, means for constantly supplying the said vessel with salt water to an amount corresponding to the aggregate amount of evaporated and discharged water, to maintain a uniform level of the water in the said vessel, and means for heating the water immediately below the said water level.

796,892. Process for making butter. Sallie Boykin, Gadsden, Tenn. A process consisting in permitting cream to rise to the surface of milk, heating the milk and cream to the boiling point, cooling the same, removing the cream from the milk, causing the cream to ferment, and finally solidifying the same.

796,969. Refrigerating apparatus. William C. Hiestler, Dayton, Ohio. The combination with a pump, a refrigerator and a connection from the inlet of said pump to said refrigerator, of a water motor adapted to drive said pump, having a shell forming its cylinder-bore with an annular chamber formed around said shell for condensing the refrigerating medium, said condensing chamber having connections from the outlet of said pump and to said refrigerating chamber, and an automatic vacuum valve in the connection from the condensing chamber to said refrigerator.

797,112. Process of converting oleic acid into stearic acid. Alexander De Hemptinne, Ghent, Belgium. A process for converting oleic acid into stearic acid and like compounds of higher melting point than that of the oleic acid, consisting in subjecting the oleic acid to the action of electric effluvia in an atmosphere of hydrogen.

797,255. Distilling apparatus. Louis E. Beers, Aspen, Col. The combination with a boiler, a condenser and a tank connected to the boiler and having the same water level, of a steam pipe connecting the boiler and condenser, and having an inlet into the tank, and a float valve in the tank, controlling said pipe and inlet and arranged to close the pipe from the boiler to the condenser, and open the inlet to the tank, when the water in the tank and boiler becomes low.

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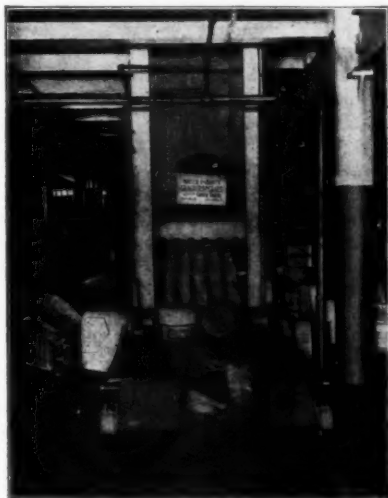
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FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

JEFFREY FINGER TRAY ELEVATOR.

The accompanying illustrations show the lower end of a finger tray elevator installed in the wholesale grocery store of Hulman & Co., of Terre Haute, Ind., by the Jeffrey Manufacturing Company, of Columbus, O. This elevator is about 90 feet centers and is used for elevating and lowering miscellaneous packages, boxes, bags, etc., the variety of which is shown by the illustrations.

It is constructed of two strands of special steel chain, operating over sprocket wheels at



top and bottom. These chains are provided with studs or pivots. These pivots carry special trays constructed of hangers, cross-bars and fingers, the platform or tray proper being made with a series of cross-bars or fingers, the purpose of which is explained further along. These trays swing perfectly free on the pivots, but are provided with rollers at each end, these rollers traveling in vertical guides to keep the tray steady and prevent the load from falling off.



Should the load not be discharged at any of the points, this will do no harm, because the trays will simply pass over the head wheels and come down on the other side and up again the same as before and will continue to do this indefinitely until the load is removed. To discharge the load, special incline unloading fingers are provided. These fingers are so located as to register exactly with the fingers in the tray. The latter passing down between the discharge fingers leaves the load on the latter, and the load, owing to the angle of the fingers, slides off onto a steel apron con-

veyor, which carries it some distance away and deposits it onto the floor. This apron conveyor, however, is not required in all cases.

The operation in loading the trays is somewhat similar, except that the loading fingers are straight and the load is removed from them by the trays passing up between on the ascending side, the unloading being done on the descending side. Both the loading and the unloading fingers are pivoted and can be folded back out of the way, allowing the load to pass up and down when desired without being discharged. This elevator has trays 26 inches by 36 inches and will carry weights up to 250 pounds if desired.

This type of elevator can be made to handle packages just as fast as they can be put on, up to 500 or 600 per hour. The Jeffrey Manufacturing Company build several varieties of this class of machinery for handling barrels, boxes, bags and general freight. It has constructed elevators for handling hogheads weighing as much as 3,000 pounds.

73 TABER PUMPS IN USE BY SWIFT.

As far back as 1896 Swift & Company wrote the Taber Pump Company:

"Your letter of October 5 has been referred to the writer. The rotary pump which we bought from you a short time ago for pumping soap has given entire satisfaction." That the pump has continued to give satisfaction is shown from the statement that to-day Swift & Company have 73 Taber rotary pumps in their various plants.

These pumps are of various sizes, some belt driven, some electric driven, some with forged steel piston, other of acid resisting bronze metal, some for pumping fats from the rendering tanks, others for pumping blood, still others for handling soap, soap stock, glue, thick and thin liquids of every description. Others of the rotary pumps are pumping lard from the chilling drum to the package.

The almost universal use to which Taber rotary pumps are put to in the various plants of Swift & Company show that for any packinghouse purpose it would be well for a prospective purchaser of a packinghouse pump to communicate with the Taber Pump Company, 83 Ellicott street, Buffalo, N. Y., stating what their requirements may be. Unquestionably the Taber people will be able to meet them with satisfaction.

Look over the list of text-books offered in our semi-annual book sale and see if there isn't something there you need. Page 10.

PRESERVATION AND PURITY OF MEATS.

All questions as to whether or not meats and conserves can be preserved satisfactorily without the aid of any preservative or adulterant, are said to be settled once for all by the fact that the Beech-Nut Packing Company have succeeded in putting up bacon, beef and other products without any other aid to preservation than the absence of air. These products are packed in glass. The air is exhausted from the jar, and it is hermetically sealed. The process not only preserves the products perfectly as long as the jar remains intact, but also is a method of preserving which does not depreciate the quality of the products.

The Beech-Nut Packing Company are making at their model plant at Canajoharie, N. Y., Beech-Nut Sliced Beef, Beech-Nut Sliced Bacon and Beech-Nut Conserves, all packed



by this vacuum process (the machinery for which they have invented and own and control) with great success. They claim to be a standing object lesson to those who say they cannot put up products that will keep without the use of preservatives. The most peculiar thing about the process of the Beech-Nut Packing Company is that purity is maintained without tastelessness.

The State chemist of Minnesota said in a letter to the Beech-Nut Company: "There are some things relating to the properties of canned goods that cannot be determined by chemical analysis. From a chemical standpoint, there are many sorts and conditions of products that pass as 'pure foods.' The real test comes in the kitchen, and in the dining room. An article may, for instance, be pure, yet it too often occurs that it conveys to the senses the unmistakable suggestion of having been factory made. On this very point I find lies the superior quality of your products. They are not only clean and pure, but they possess the properties of the high-class home-made article."

"JULIUS HORTVET."

FOR BETTER LUBRICATION OF VALVES AND CYLINDERS TRY DIXON'S FLAKE GRAPHITE.

Instructive Pamphlets and Free Samples on Request.

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Disinfect your Ice Houses and Store Rooms

With **Formaldehyde** Solution

PERTH AMBOY CHEMICAL WORKS, 100 William St., New York

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Minnesota Butter Company, Paynesville, Minn., has been incorporated. Capital \$10,000.

G. G. Witt, E. A. Earle and A. E. Reed have incorporated the Omro Market Company, at Omro, Wis. Capital \$2,000.

Kelly-Jones Ice and Cold Storage Company, of Gulfport, Harrison County, Miss., have organized with a capital stock of \$25,000.

The Broadview Dairy Company, Spokane, Wash., capital \$40,000, has been incorporated by Frank B. Flood, Allen H. Flood and Eliza A. McKenzie.

The Camden Pure Milk Company, Camden, N. J., capital \$400,000, has been incorporated by Samuel W. Dengler, Edward J. Koons and George E. Rodman.

The Edward J. Courtney Ice Company, Chicago, Ill., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by N. Cottrell, Ellsworth T. Martin and James C. O'Brien.

Perryville Ice and Beer Company, Jefferson City, Mo., capital \$20,000, has been incorporated by Anton Weber, R. L. Bishop and Charles Lewis.

ICE NOTES.

It is reported that a new 100-ton ice plant is to be erected in Columbus, Ga.

Capitalists of Raton, N. M., will erect a large ice plant in Trinidad, Colo.

The West End Brewing Company, Utica, N. Y., are enlarging their plant.

C. S. Campbell, of St. Louis, will install an ice plant at Rock Hill, S. C.

F. C. Nowack, of Menominee, Wis., will build two modern ice houses.

Gilman N. Deering, Biddeford, Me., will enlarge his refrigerator this fall.

Armour's ice plant at West Seneca, N. Y., was destroyed by fire.

The Phoenix Ice Company, of Florence, S. C., will greatly increase the size of its plant at that place.

The Lynden Creamery Company, of Olympia, Wash., have increased its capital stock to \$10,000.

Plans have been filed for the new cold storage warehouse at St. Paul, Minn., by A. Booth & Company.

The Washington Ice Company, of Washington, Pa., will build a new plant to cost \$100,000, to be completed by March 1 next.

The ice house of the United Ice and Coal

Company, of Carlisle, Pa., was slightly damaged by fire.

Fire damaged the building of the Rockport Cold Storage Company, of Gloucester, Mass., last week. Loss \$1,000.

The large cold storage warehouse being erected at St. Augustine, Fla., is nearing completion.

The ice house owned by the Hall & Upson Company, Waterbury, Conn., was destroyed by fire.

The Palmer Ice Company, of Palmer, Mass., has been organized to deal in ice. A number of ice houses will be built.

The Ideal Cold Storage Company, of Wadena, N. D., will erect a creamery and cold storage plant at Wahpeton, N. D.

The cold storage warehouse being erected by Leighton & Drande, at Jacksonville, Fla., is very near completion.

A new fifty foot addition has been added to the Fulton Market at Elkhart, Ind., to be used as a cold storage room.

The North American Storage Company, of Alexandria, Minn., began work on its new building last week.

The Aiken Artesian Ice Company, of Aiken, S. C., has completed its plant near Warrenville.

Armour Packing Company has selected plans for its cold storage plant at New Orleans, La.

A stock company will be formed shortly at Gouverneur, N. Y., for the erection of a large dairy station and ice plant.

The Wisconsin Creamery and Dairy Company, of Marshfield, Wis., has decreased its capital stock from \$25,000 to \$5,000.

W. J. Rummin, of Pomeroy, Wash., has



started an ice and cold storage plant equipped with the latest machinery.

S. C. Campbell, of St. Louis, Mo., is contemplating the erection of an ice factory at Columbus, S. C.

C. T. O'Ferral, of Dillon, S. C., has returned from a trip north, where he has been making purchases of machinery for the Dillon ice and cold storage plant.

The Plate Ice Company, recently incorporated at Houston, Tex., will at once begin the work of erecting their plant, the site having been selected.

By order of the court the Bay City Ice, Light and Power Company's plant at Bay City, Texas, will be sold at auction Tuesday, September 5.

W. H. Patterson, of Kalamazoo, Mich., is organizing a company for extensive operations in ice.

A new creamery company has been formed by fifty business men and farmers at South Lyon, Mich., to be ready for business by October 1.

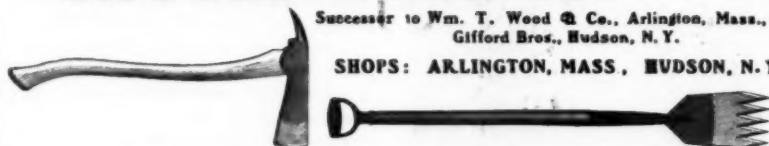
WOOD'S ICE TOOLS

Gifford's Ice Elevators and Conveyors

GIFFORD-WOOD CO.

Successor to Wm. T. Wood & Co., Arlington, Mass., and Gifford Bros., Hudson, N. Y.

SHOPS: ARLINGTON, MASS., HUDSON, N. Y.



GIANT INSULATING PAPERS

contain no tar, oil or resin and are entirely without taste or odor. In cold storage and refrigeration they have long been the recognized standard for high-class construction.

There's more difference in quality than price between "GIANT" and the ordinary kinds, and that makes much of the difference between profit and loss in running the plant. Send for samples.

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Specialist in the **DESIGNING and BUILDING of PACKING HOUSES, ICE, POWER and CREAMERY PLANTS.** Upon application I will send to prospective builders a partial list of **PLANTS** I designed.

The Lincoln Ice Company, of Chicago, will build a large ice house at Brown's Lake, Burlington, Wis., to replace the one recently destroyed by fire.

The stockholders of the Southeast Missouri Ice, Light and Power Company, of Charleston, Mo., will take over the property and business of the local company at Sikeston, Mo.

Fire destroyed the ice plant at Jacksonville, Tex. The loss of \$60,000 included a cotton compress and contents, besides the ice plant.

The Charles M. Young Creamery Company, of Waverly, N. Y., will erect a building which will contain all the modern appliances of an up-to-date plant.

The Stark Ice Company, of Starke, Fla., decided at its last meeting to proceed with the work of erecting its new plant. The capital stock was fixed at \$20,000.

The Huntingburg Creamery Company, Dubois County, Ind., capital stock, \$6,000, was incorporated by Fred B. Katterhenry, Gerhard Koch, F. W. Kreke, D. J. Rouscher, H. C. Rothert, Jacob Schmidt and Adam Stratman.

The Silver Creek Ice and Development Company, of Silver Creek, Miss., with a capital of not more than \$20,000, nor less than \$6,000, has been incorporated by B. S. Long, L. E. Nelson and A. T. Longino, to be in operation February or March next.

The Springfield Crystallized Egg Company,



PURITY

Every packer wants the most economical refrigerating machinery and which can be depended upon to produce the maximum of capacity with the minimum of cost, and be the simplest and easiest operated.

The Vogt Machines may be depended upon to meet your requirements, no matter how rigid they may be. Based upon the Absorption System—the only really scientific refrigerating system—these machines produce results not otherwise possible.

We want every packer who is thinking of installing refrigerating machinery or making any changes to hear our story before he makes any decision. We like to get inquiries and to answer them.

HENRY VOGT MACHINE COMPANY
10th Street and Ormsby Ave. LOUISVILLE, KY.

of Springfield, Mo., has brought suit against the Springfield Ice and Refrigerating Company for damage done to crystallized eggs stored in its basement.

The Smith Ice and Packing Company, of Champagne, Ill., is made a defendant in an injunction proceeding begun by the owner of Crystal Lake Park, to prevent it draining its refuse into the lake.

WATERPROOFING A COLD STORE.

(From Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)
(Concluded from last week.)

The Outside of the Walls.

Waterproofing the outside of the walls of a building may seem unnecessary to most of us. But added to all arguments that may be brought forward to prove that the masonry is preserved by such processes, there is in

SHEET CORK INSULATION

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MINERAL WOOL MOST EFFECTIVE INSULATOR



COLD STORAGE, Etc.

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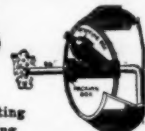
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OF PHILADELPHIA
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ANHYDROUS

STRICTLY
PURE AND
DRY



For Refrigerating
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OUR AMMONIA MAY ALSO BE OBTAINED
FROM THE FOLLOWING:

New York City, 100 William St., Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
Boston, 45 Kilby St., Charles P. Duffee.
Buffalo, Seneca St., Keystone Warehouse Co.
Pittsburg, Pennsylvania Transfer Co., Ltd.
Baltimore, 301 North Charles St., Baltimore Chrome Works.
Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.
Norfolk, The Nottingham & Wrenn Co.
Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.
Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. E. W. Acosta.
New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.
Cleveland, The Cleveland Storage Co.
Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., C. P. Calvert.
Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.
Milwaukee, 136 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.
Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown.
Louisville, Louisville Public Warehouse Co.
Wheeling, Wheeling Warehouse & Storage Co.
Indianapolis, Central Transfer & Storage Co.
Savannah, Benton Transfer Co.
Liverpool, P. R. McQuile & Son.

the cold store the question of heat transmission. What the difference in conduction is between a dry and a wet wall must necessarily depend upon its thickness and construction. It is certain, however, that a wet wall will carry more heat into a cold store than a dry wall. If now the outside of the walls be waterproof, such air cells are as contained in the masonry cannot be filled with water from driving rain or melting snow, but another point of attack for the foe "moisture" will have been covered. The art of waterproofing the exposed surface of stone, brick and concrete is still less understood, than the waterproofing of basements located in wet ground, except by a few experts in that line. Of course waterproofing can be applied to the outside wall of a building, that will change the natural appearance of the brick, stone or other finish, but even the most practical cold storage man, would hesitate, before turning a nice looking building into an unsightly structure.

Paraffine has been used for a long time for waterproofing stone, brick and concrete. At first it was melted and applied with a brush, but it was found to coat the surface only. Later the wall was heated with charcoal ovens or gas torches and the paraffine was applied to the hot wall and allowed to soak into the pores. Paraffine has been known to withstand the moisture on an exposed wall for five years, but it darkens the color of any material to which it is applied. Alternate applications of a solution of soap and water and a solution of alum and water have been found to give excellent results.

The wall must be perfectly dry and clean and the soap solution must be applied hot with a brush, followed by an application of the alum solution twenty-four hours afterward. This must be continued until the walls are waterproof. The alum and soap combine and form an insoluble compound, preventing the penetration of moisture into the pores of the structure. Both of the processes mentioned give good results, but have proven too expensive to receive consideration by the refrigerating engineer. A reliable process seems to be that discovered and perfected by Colonel Szerelmey as far back as 1841 and known as "Szerelmey Stone Liquid." The liquid is easily applied with a brush the same as a coat of paint. It is necessary that the surface be dry and that the brush be stiff. The liquid fills the pores of the masonry and coats each particle, slowly soaking into the stone or brick, where it hardens, making a waterproof layer just under the surface. Whether this process is too expensive to apply to the exterior of a cold store remains to be seen.

The Inside of the Walls.

Having properly waterproofed the outside of the building, a greater choice of materials should be available for coating the interior. One important condition must, however, be met. The substance chosen must be practically odorless. For this purpose paraffine, the soap and alum solution, pure asphaltum, or some of the various compositions manufactured from mineral rubber are available. "Szerelmey Stone Liquid" may meet this condition, but at this writing has not been used, to our knowledge.

The Parapet Walls.

So far the building is waterproof inside,

outside, top and bottom, but unless the parapet walls are waterproofed, moisture can still get into the wall, and while neither the interior or exterior is liable to show moisture, still the conduction of heat through the wall will be greater. If, however, the sides and top of the parapet walls are thoroughly waterproofed, the final touch necessary to complete the work from a heat transmission standpoint will have been accomplished.

COLD STORAGE AT PANAMA CANAL.

One of the great causes of complaint among workers on the Panama Canal has been the inadequate food supply and treatment. Chairman Shonts of the Canal Commission, has taken up this matter with other reforms, and this week completed arrangements for cold storage facilities on the isthmus which will remedy all food difficulties.

The plan includes refrigerators on the ships, a big cold storage warehouse at Colon and ten refrigerator cars for the railway, which are being built in Chicago, to transport food supplies to Panama, stopping and delivering orders at any of the labor camps along the way. Foodstuffs will be sent from the United States in five days and delivered on short notice without any danger of spoiling.

PEACHES IN COLD STORAGE.

Peaches from various points in California are being shipped to Stockton and placed in cold storage. The National Ice Company has found by experimenting that it can freeze peaches and keep them three months easily. Last year the experiment was made successfully, and this year the company has engaged in storing fruit as a business.

Already there are 5,000 boxes of peaches on ice at the Stockton plant. The greater part of them came from the warm regions of Fresno. These peaches were picked moderately green. By freezing them they are kept from ripening. Three months from now they will be placed upon the market, either in California or in the East. Soon after the fruit is taken off the ice it ripens nicely. By selecting a late variety of peaches it is said it may be possible to preserve them till Christmas.

IOWA LIVESTOCK LOSES VALUE.

Not only has Iowa's population decreased, according to census reports, but the assess-

ment of the cattle of the State this year discloses the fact that they are valued at a less figure than ever before in Iowa, except one year, 1895, when there were hard times to burn, and the people were too hard up to eat meat.

The average assessed taxable value this year is \$5.09. The actual value would be four times that figure. In 1895 the assessed and taxable value—the 25 per cent. valuation law was not passed until 1897—was but \$4.96. It is well known that the assessment of 1895 did not represent 20 per cent. of the value of the stock, says the Chicago Livestock World. The following shows the average taxable value of cattle in the years mentioned:

1905, \$5.09; 1904, \$5.24; 1903, \$5.73; 1902, \$5.77; 1901, \$6.41; 1900, \$7.09; 1896, \$7.65; 1894, \$7.25; 1895, \$4.96; 1897, \$8.13.

The number and value of the several classes of livestock this year in Iowa follows:

	Head.	Value.
Cattle	3,512,515	\$17,909,710
Horses	1,088,202	15,650,562
Mules	39,914	672,580
Sheep	474,841	350,364
Swine	4,030,103	5,269,324
Goats	13,569	9,153
Totals	9,159,044	\$39,861,964

The actual value is four times that figure. It is the least since 1899, when the assessed value was \$36,072,742. In 1899 it was \$57,001,280, but the "40 per cent." valuation rule was then in effect.

TO EXTEND TRADE.

The Bureau of Manufacturers, Department of Commerce and Labor, is sending out the following letter:

To Manufacturers and Exporters:

"The Department of Commerce and Labor is desirous of securing the co-operation of manufacturers and other persons interested in the efforts being made by this department, through the Bureau of Manufacturers, to extend the foreign trade of the United States.

"In furtherance of this work, it is proposed to establish a comprehensive card index which will enable the department, upon application, to furnish information desired by manufacturers, or by intending purchasers, and it is contemplated to extend the system, if the necessary authority shall be granted by Congress, to our principal consulates.

"To enable the bureau to prepare such an index, you are respectfully requested to fill in the accompanying blank, and furnish briefly any additional information which you may desire to have recorded in connection with your business. In mailing reply please use the inclosed envelope.

"Very respectfully,

"JOHN M. CARSON,

"Chief, Bureau of Manufacturers."

Attached is a blank with the following questions:

1. Name and address (main office).
2. Location of branch establishments.
3. Description of product.
4. Capital.
5. Capacity per day, month, or year.
6. Where product is sold (if abroad, give countries and ports to which shipped).
7. Any other information.

THERE IS MONEY

in Packing House Products
if you know what you have
to work with and how to
work it. You can find this
out by consulting the

STILLWELL-PROVISIONER LABORATORY

Official Chemists to the New York
Produce Exchange

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl. except lard, which is quoted by the cwt. in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl. or tierce and hogs by the cwt.

Cash Demands Followed the Late Advanced Prices Cautiously—Consumption, However, Liberal—The Market Held More From the Reduction in Stocks at the Packing Points Through the, for Some Time, Large Consignments to Foreign Markets—But Likely to Have Reactions at Any Time—Seemingly a Strained Position Which Admits of Decided Reactions.

The fact that there was a decided decline in prices for the hog products at the beginning of the week, and largely then because there was a burst of enlarged hog supplies at the packing points, and notwithstanding the fact that there was some reaction to better prices on the succeeding day's trading, with a sharp advance in Wednesday's trading and again strong conditions on Thursday's market, tended to widen the feeling on the part of the miscellaneous traders that the market prices were getting, or had reached, a danger point, for bull operations, while that they were beginning to think it probable that material reactions were in order, or possibly close at hand.

So long as there had been a steady advance in the prices of the products, and which had characterized the market outcomes for some days before, sufficient confidence had been invited among buyers for trading in cash stuff, in combination, as well, with the feature of a liberal outlet for the supplies in the way of consignments to foreign markets, with the consequent reduction of the stocks

at the packing points, materially helping along bullish movements on the part of the leaders.

But a check even for twenty-four hours in the trading for upward prices, and particularly if important declines in prices follow, even of a spasmodic order, makes an important drag even if efforts further exist for an improved trading basis for the products.

There is no question but that the late outside market prices were essentially the limit that had been talked of by trade sources, at the beginning of the bullish movements; but the outcome of the upward course of prices was subsequently talked of as moderately above the late trading basis. More recently, however, it has become a matter of a good deal of doubt that further materially better figures will be reached this side of the new packing season, while that there is a possibility of a complete change of sentiment. Yet that so long as hog receipts continue moderate bullish tendencies of the products markets could be a feature, in our opinion.

It is true that the stocks of meats and lard at the packing points have been got down to well controlled supply volumes of them; nevertheless that however large the consumption has been in home and foreign markets, yet that the general supplies of the product, as covering those held in Europe through the consignments to it and at our home packing points, is of a full, liberal order, therefore, that the statistical position should, after all, become the main factor, whatever course of prices develops to the period of its being exercised.

To help along, meanwhile, any views that the leaders may entertain as to prices of the products are, prospective, for a few days at least, moderate receipts of hogs, although

that it is believed that after a little while, the hog supplies will be of a much more liberal order.

And there is, as well, a feeling on the part of the speculative and cash traders, that the disposition, with the new packing season, in the fall months, that the packers will be more disposed to lower priced hogs than full priced products, in consideration, as well, of the large new corn crop and the prospective full supplies of hogs.

It is quite certain that the few outsiders who had "tailed in" on the late rising tendency of prices of the products are, just now, more than usually watchful of market conditions for them, and that they quit their holdings on the slightest manifestation of abatement of market strength, while that they would not be surprised to see at any time an increasingly upset condition of affairs.

The moderate speculation has been drifting more to the October option, and it is, in some degree, on the "short" side, although that it is in a light way, still on the "long" side. The more remote months have very little attention of the speculators, who, however much cheaper these late months can be had, particularly the December and January options, than the near deliveries, yet feel that the later future deliveries should have more significant bearings from the corn and hog supplies for a line upon their prices, and that it would be better to await developments of the next few weeks.

Even though the hogs supplies at the packing points are called "moderate," yet they are slightly in excess in volume of those at the corresponding time last year, while, on the whole, the packing may be called as steadily above normal volume, and while that there has been turned out, particularly

THE W. J. WILCOX

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Refiners of the Celebrated
Wilcox and Globe Brand

PURE
REFINED
LARD



more lard than last year, considering the good condition of the hogs, yet that, just now, less lard is being had from the hogs than at the same time last year, although beyond question the consumption of the lard has been greater for the year thus far than in last season, however much it has been modified latterly on home account by the high prices for it, and the consequent diversion of trading to the compound lard. Yet that the general consumption of the compound lard has been materially larger than that had last year, since there is a difference in the prices of the products of $2\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ per pound, and generally of $2\frac{3}{4}\%$ per pound. Indeed the larger consumption of the compound lard has been latterly a favorable factor to the cotton oil market, since, however, reserved the foreign markets have been latterly, in buying cotton oil, because of the higher prices for it, the compound makers' consumption of it has been helping along its market situation, and particularly as the new production of the cotton oil is likely to be made with high priced seed on the present prospects of the cotton yield.

The average weight of the hogs received at Chicago last week was 238 lbs., and this was the largest weight of the year; in the previous week the average weight was 235 lbs.; corresponding week last year, 242 lbs., and in 1903, 251 lbs.

The prices of hogs are now about $\frac{1}{2}\%$ per pound higher than those of a year ago at this time, and two years ago they stood about as they did last year, corresponding time.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 3,628 bbls. pork; 13,721,968 lbs. lard, 12,771,919 lbs. meats. Corresponding week last year: 1,887 bbls. pork, 10,297,878 lbs. lard, 11,345,656 lbs. meats.

The exports from November 1 have been 566,163,942 lbs. meats and 532,394,654 lbs. lard, against 504,120,323 lbs. meats and 490,743,186 lbs. lard, the previous season, or an increase this year of 62,043,619 lbs. meats and 41,651,468 lbs. lard.

The United Kingdom has taken of this season's shipments 490,006,498 lbs. meats and 228,433,968 lbs. lard, and the Continent 57,509,092 lbs. meats and 242,701,634 lbs. lard.

In New York there has been a moderate export business in pork at steady prices. Sales of 380 bbls. mess at \$15.50@16.50, 200 bbls. short clear at \$14@16, 100 bbls. family at \$18. Western steam lard is wholly nominal, from Middle West points it is quoted at about \$8.20@8.25. City steam lard is held at 8c. In city meats there is a very fair inquiry for bellies at steady prices, and a good distributing business in hams. Sales of 35,000 lbs. pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, at $\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $\frac{3}{4}\%$; 14 lbs. at $\frac{1}{2}\%$; 10 lbs. at $\frac{1}{2}\%$ to $\frac{3}{4}\%$. Pickled shoulders quoted at $\frac{1}{2}\%$; pickled hams at $\frac{1}{2}\%$.

BEEF.—There is a strong market, with a good distributing business. City tierced extra India mess at \$18@19; barreled mess, \$8.50@9.50; family, \$12@12.50; packet, \$10@10.50.

JAPAN'S FOREIGN COMMERCE.

The remarkable growth of Japanese foreign commerce during the first six months of this year, especially of imports from foreign countries, is shown in the June monthly return of the foreign trade of the empire of Japan, a copy of which official publication has just reached the Department of Commerce and Labor through its Bureau of Statistics. As compared with the six months' figures for the previous year, the imports show the remarkable increase of 56.9 per cent., from \$90,952,000 to \$142,659,000, while exports for the same period show a relatively insignificant growth of less than 4 per cent., from \$68,458,000 to \$71,098,000.

It is of interest to note that, while the largest increases in imports are credited to the United States, the United Kingdom and British India, the largest increases in ex-

ports occur under the head of China, United States and Korea. Thus imports from the United States for the first six months of the year 1905 were \$31,921,000, as against \$13,328,000 during the same period of 1904; imports from the United Kingdom were \$32,623,000, as against \$16,982,000; imports from British India were \$34,034,000, as against \$21,092,000; while imports from Germany are stated as \$10,794,000 for the first six months of this year, as against \$6,985,000 for the same period of the year 1904. As regards imports from other countries, they have increased at a much lower rate, or else show decreases.

The exports during the same periods were largest for China, which is credited with \$21,932,000, as compared with \$14,953,000 during the first six months of 1904. The United States ranks next among the countries to which Japanese products are destined the figures for the first six months of 1905 being \$20,304,000, as against \$19,910,000 for the previous year. In the third place now stands Korea, with \$5,852,000, as against \$3,840,000 for the same period of 1904. The exports to the other countries are relatively small and, moreover, show decreases.

The leading position of the United States in Japanese foreign commerce is seen from the fact that this country furnished 22.4 per cent. of the total imports during the first six months of 1905, as compared with 14.7 per cent. of the total imports during the same period of 1904, and is credited with 28.6 per cent. of the total domestic exports during the first half year in 1905 as compared with 29.1 per cent. of the total domestic exports of Japan for the first six months of 1904. The gains in imports affect not only such articles increased consumption of which was to be expected because of the war, such as provisions, flour, beans and peas, woollens and worsteds, cotton manufactures, blankets, sole leather, etc., but other articles as well, increased importations of which are the best sign of industrial growth and expansion.

TO PROMOTE DANISH AGENCIES.

Vice-Consul Burrell, of Magdeburg, Germany, reports that the Danish Association of Agents of Foreign Firms has requested the Association for Commercial Treaties to inform those interested that it has established

an office in the Bourse at Copenhagen for the purpose of putting foreign houses in communication with reliable Danish agents, who are particularly adapted to introduce the articles in question in Danish markets. No charges for services are made by the association.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending August 26, 1905, with comparative table of shipments:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week Aug. 26, 1905.	Week Aug. 27, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1904, to Aug. 26, 1905.
United Kingdom....	627	267	40,829
Continent.....	38	120	19,185
South & C. Amer....	231	342	20,004
West Indies.....	2,452	726	63,356
Br. No. Amer. Col....	258	182	12,529
Other countries.....	22	50	895
Totals.....	3,628	1,887	156,798

BACON AND HAM.

United Kingdom....	11,342,199	10,793,406	490,006,498
Continent.....	1,152,420	355,675	57,509,092
South & C. Amer....	33,275	81,525	4,484,922
West Indies.....	224,225	114,230	11,685,421
Br. No. Amer. Col....	4,800	800	76,700
Other countries.....	15,000	.....	2,401,306
Totals.....	12,771,919	11,345,656	566,163,942

LARD, POUNDS.

United Kingdom....	7,918,239	6,611,668	228,433,968
Continent.....	3,832,582	2,828,820	242,701,634
South & C. Amer....	658,300	218,180	21,996,847
West Indies.....	1,275,287	638,370	32,854,795
Br. No. Amer. Col....	4,320	840	504,960
Other countries.....	33,240	.....	5,899,450
Totals.....	13,721,968	10,297,878	532,394,654

RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

From—	Pork, barrels.	Bacon & Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	3,035	4,632,175	5,496,330
Boston.....	272	2,254,675	1,656,872
Philadelphia.....	97	224,928	443,327
Baltimore.....	.....	46,365	1,101,406
Newport News.....	163	33,175	1,156,400
New Orleans.....	61	5,478,201	2,272,180
Mobile.....	.....	102,400	146,200
Totals.....	3,628	12,771,919	13,721,968

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

	Nov. 1, 1904, to Aug. 26, 1905.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Aug. 26, 1904.	Increase.
Pork, lbs.	31,359,690	26,137,000	5,222,690
Bacon & hams, lbs.	566,163,942	504,120,323	62,043,619
Lard, lbs.	532,394,654	490,743,186	41,651,468

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool. Per Ton.	Glasgow. Per Ton.	Hamburg. Per 100.
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	20c.
Oil cake.....	6/3	7/	12c.
Bacon.....	10/	15/	20c.
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	20c.
Cheese.....	20/	25/	3M
Butter.....	25/	30/	3M
Tallow.....	10/	12/	20c.
Pork, per barrel.....	1/6	2/6	20c.
Beef, per tierce.....	2/	3/	20c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Saturday, August 26, 1905, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement:

Steamer.	Destination.	Oil Ck.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs.	Beef.	Bbls.	Pork.	Tcs.	Lard.	Pkg.
1 Baltic, Liverpool.....		247	2631	1500	275	.....	179	396	2328			
Etruria, Liverpool.....		549	631	2131	200	.....	40	172	1433			
*Philadelphia, Southampton.....		604	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*Mesaba, London.....		138	4645	.....	.....	.....	15	120	4675			
Jersey City, Bristol.....		24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2750			
*Caledonia, Glasgow.....		215	545	.....	115	.....	.....	150	200			
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg.....		2145	85	100	.....	.....	.....	579	5689			
Friederick der Grosse, Bremen.....		13	250	.....	.....	220	3074			
Statendam, Rotterdam.....		750	210	.....	25	.....	.....	355	4695			
St. Andrew, Antwerp.....		733	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kroonland, Antwerp.....		550	.....	.....	.....	140	464	8435			
Prinzess Irene, Mediterranean.....		105	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	127			
Erny, Mediterranean.....		35	.....	.....	.....	.....	710	2050			
2 Madonna, Mediterranean.....		70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....		3628	1011	5633	8026	773	275	374	3166	35436		
Last week.....		5699	1149	7802	3550	1299	2167	743	8528	65916		
Same time in 1904.....		20422	445	5921	5247	89	293	260	6871	28126		

1—100 bbls. tallow. 2—430 tes. tallow. *—Cargoes estimated by steamship companies.

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The foreign markets are quieter. This was brought out in a clear way by the report of the London sale on Wednesday, which showed only 600 casks sold, out of 1,800 casks offered, while that the prices made were as in the previous week, or that they showed a generally unchanged market.

There is a slack feeling in New York, but firm and fairly active markets at all other Eastern points of distribution, with well-sustained markets in the interior and over the West and in instances at these outside points relatively better prices than those in New York.

In other words, the trading in New York, for the present, shows a more conservative mood in buying by the soapmakers than that prevailing elsewhere over the country.

The consumption of the tallow over the country keeps close to the productions of it, more particularly of the prime grades.

It does not follow that by reason of the slackness of demands in New York that there is any very marked accumulation of the supply here, but only that there is a little more of it on offer than wanted, and that buyers have to be coaxed a good deal to make bids for it, while that there is a good deal of doubt that late, before, trading prices can be made for it, although that they are demanded by the sellers.

On the other hand, the west reports that it can easily make the recent prices for the tallow, that the compound makers are especially willing to take the nice grade at the prices, in consideration, partly, of the strong asking price for oleo stearine, while that the soapmakers, in conjunction with the requirements of the compound makers, practically use up the supplies of the better grades of the tallow.

It may be a question as to whether the pure lard market holds to its present strong attitude or that it may fail to do so as to sustaining market prices for tallow next month, but it would be clear that under the current liberal rate of consumption of the

beef fats through the trading in the compound lard, and which is by reason of the late buoyant situation of the lard market, that the added demands from the soapmakers for the tallow which usually come with the cooler weather in September, that even the larger productions at that time on the then increased meat consumption, would not furnish a supply of the tallow more than would be needed at strong or even better prices, in consideration of the fact, as well, that the accumulation of nice grades of the tallow carried over to that time will be moderate.

A good deal, therefore, depends upon the attitude of the lard market in the near future, and while we think that the lard market looks strained, and could easily have reactions, yet there is no question but that by the liberal consignments of the lard to the foreign markets, with the moderate, at present, receipts of hogs at the packing points, that the situation at the packing points for the lard product, can be easily controlled by the leaders for the near future, whatever may supervene when more interest is taken, at a later period in the fall months, by the packers for lower cost hogs than in supporting the prices of the products, and as the exceptionally large prospective corn crop may, at that time, influence them, together with the increased marketing of hogs usual as the season is advanced.

New York city tallow, in hhds., is nominally $4\frac{1}{2}$ c., pending sales; it would probably bring that price with nothing done in it, as yet, this week. City, in tierces, is quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. Edible tallow has been at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c., and also covering out of town and city made, but closed with $5\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid for city and $5\frac{3}{4}$ c. asked.

Country made tallow holds sufficient business to fairly use up the moderate receipts of prime, but all other grades are accumulating in supply. Sales of 365,000 lbs. country made at $4\frac{1}{2}$ c. for fair quality to $4\frac{3}{4}$ @ $4\frac{7}{8}$ c. for prime, chiefly at $4\frac{3}{4}$ c. for prime, and to $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. for kettle.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market has run along this week in the condition it stood in, practically, last week, in that the pressers are insisting upon prices that buyers are unwilling to pay, and that although there is a large consumption of compound lard yet that the compound makers are depending upon their accumulated supplies of the stearine, and are quiet upon the market for further supplies of it. The asking price in New York

has been 9c., with $8\frac{1}{2}$ c. bid; but that probably $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. would be paid; one or two lots, it was understood, could be had at $8\frac{1}{2}$ c., but afterwards 350,000 lbs. were sold at $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. Chicago is asking 9c.

LARD STEARINE.—The lard refiners are not materially interested in the market, but with the cost of lard the occasional demands are satisfied only at strong prices. Quotations are $9\frac{1}{4}$ @ $9\frac{1}{2}$ c.

OLEO OIL.—There is a little freer demand for the choice grades, the supplies of which are moderate; therefore, the prices are held firmly. Rotterdam at 58 florins, New York at $10\frac{1}{4}$ c. for choice, $8\frac{1}{2}$ @ $8\frac{3}{4}$ c. for prime, and $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. for low grade.

GREASE STEARINE.—Supplies on offer are only moderate, and there is a little export demand for them, while their market prices are well sustained. Yellow quoted at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}$ c., and white at $5\frac{1}{2}$ @ $5\frac{3}{4}$ c.

GREASE.—Exporters a little more freely want the good soap grades at from $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ 4 c. Otherwise trading has improved, and all desirable stock holds fairly well up in price. Yellow quoted at $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ 4 c.; bone at $4\frac{1}{4}$ @ $4\frac{1}{2}$ c.; house at $3\frac{3}{4}$ @ 4 c.; choice white at $4\frac{7}{8}$ @ 5 c.; and "B" white at $4\frac{1}{2}$ @ $4\frac{3}{4}$ c.

CORN OIL.—Export interest does not amount to much, just now, probably because of the condition of the linseed market, in its late lower prices. Home consumption is moderately active. Quoted at $\$3.60$ @ $\$3.75$.

COTTONSEED STEARINE.—Nominal, just now, pending new crop offerings.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Market prices do not vary from those before quoted for some time. Trading is wholly in small lots. Quotations are for 20 test, 94 @ 95 c.; 30 test, 88 c.; 40 test at 63 c., and prime at 40 c.

LARD OIL.—There are small lots of prime selling up to 65 c., but from this the market ranges down to about 60 c., as covering all offerings of prime, and not much life to the market.

COCOANUT OIL.—Market is firmly held, without more than moderate trading. Cochiti quoted $7\frac{3}{4}$ @ $7\frac{1}{2}$ c.; September and October arrivals at $7\frac{1}{4}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c., and September to November shipment at $7\frac{1}{2}$ @ $7\frac{3}{4}$ c., and Ceylon at $6\frac{3}{4}$ c. spot; September and October arrivals at $6\frac{1}{2}$ c., and September to November shipments at $6\frac{1}{4}$ @ $6\frac{3}{4}$ c.

PALM OIL holds to steady prices, on moderate supplies. Red quoted at $5\frac{1}{4}$ c. and Lagos at $5\frac{3}{4}$ @ 6 c.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Stuart C. Delavan was proposed for membership.

Visitors—S. B. Forwood, Walter H. Maxwell, E. Williams, Liverpool; G. Lind, Oporto; Thos. W. Price, St. Louis; C. J. Brister, Cincinnati; A. B. Kelley, Kansas City; W. P. Hunson, P. J. Maloney, Jos. R. Begg, Chicago.

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THE BEEF INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 20.)

market were 2,273,575, of which five States and Territories (each sending not less than 100,000 head) provided 2,048,430, or 90 per cent. of the grand total. The chief feeding State for the Kansas City market is Kansas, and next to that Texas. Although the great feeding State of Iowa is as near this market as Chicago, the shipments from that State to Kansas City are insignificant; neither does this market draw anything from the Northwest.

Shipments to Omaha Market in 1902.

Iowa	115,347
Nebraska	520,831
Wyoming	133,765
Total	769,943
Colorado	94,502
Other States	146,370

Grand total 1,010,815

The total shipments to the Omaha market were 1,010,815, of which three States (each sending not less than 100,000 head) provided 769,943, or 76 per cent. of the grand total. Nebraska is the chief source of supply for the Omaha market, and Wyoming, an almost purely range country, is second.

Shipments to St. Louis Market in 1902.

Missouri	189,072
Indian Territory	270,025
Texas	389,414
Total	848,511
Kansas	63,365
Illinois	76,196
Other States	111,163

Grand total 1,099,235

The total shipments to the St. Louis market were 1,099,235, of which three States and Territories (each sending not less than 100,000), provided 848,511, or 77 per cent. of the grand total. The chief source of supply for this market is Texas and Indian Territory is second. The major part of the St. Louis supply comes from the South.

Shipments to St. Joseph Market in 1902.

Missouri	173,305
Kansas	100,870
Total	274,175
Nebraska	65,079
Other States	178,140

Grand total 517,394

(To be Continued.)

Note.—The publication of the official report of Commissioner Garfield on his investigation of the beef industry began in the issue of The National Provisioner of March 25.

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PHOSPHATE DEPOSITS IN TUNIS.

The following particulars are given of the three deposits in Tunis acquired by the Spar-Gaspa Phosphate Co., on January 5 last:

Redief.—The deposits are said to be rich, the extractions containing 63-64 per cent. of tribasic phosphates.

Ain.—Moulares.—The extracts are reported to contain 65 to 70 per cent. of tribasic phosphate.

Mettaone.—The extracts from this deposit contain 60 per cent. of tribasic phosphate, the cost of export is about \$400 per ton. About 400,000 tons of phosphate were extracted from this deposit in 1904, and shipped to Europe, chiefly to Great Britain, France and Italy.

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In the cattle department of the American Royal Show this year at Kansas City, October 9-14, the cash prizes aggregate \$18,000. The indications are that the number of cattle exhibited will be larger than ever before and that the entries will include the cream of the best herds of the best breeds in the country.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

Little Variation to the Market—Rather Firm Conditions—Good Home Consumption—Quiet Export Demands for Soap Grades But Somewhat Increased Inquiries for Edible Qualities.

The cottonseed oil market has developed, for the week, little that is new, in its actual trading conditions. The prices at the seaboard have hardened a trifle occasionally, but subsequently have slackened, while that they have recovered any loss of tone that had been shown in them, and that they have been only slightly better at any time in the week than the outside prices of the previous week. But at the close of Thursday's market in New York the tone was more in favor of buyers, and because two or three traders wanted to sell spot oil with small deliveries in prices, which had an effect to weakness for the general market; prime yellow on the spot, then, after selling at 30¼c., was rather freely offered by the various selling sources indicated, down to 30½c., and finally sold at 30¼c., but was taken up as freely as it was offered on the yielding prices, and all other deliveries were correspondingly, about ¼c. lower. But there were fully, of the spot oil, 1,600 bbls. bought up at 30¼c., 600 bbls. spot at 30½c. and 1,700 bbls. at 30¼c. and afterwards 500 bbls. September sold at 30¼c.

The market lacks invigoration, and because that the export trading in the soap grades of the oil is at a standstill, although that there is a little demand for supplies of them from some of the Mediterranean markets, yet at somewhat easier prices than sellers care to accept. The edible grades of the oil have had increased demands for the week from North of Europe markets, although that these are not actively inquired for, with the moderate business in them at firm prices.

With the ordinary export demand, that usually prevails at the beginning of a season,

in distinction to the absence of it this season, thus far, cottonseed oil prices would stand, under its otherwise favorable features, at better prices than are now possible for it.

The oil market is now supported to its fairly firm situation from the active home consumption and the apprehended cost of the new crop production from the present prospects of the cotton crop and the consequent values of the seed supplies.

That there is, just at present, an unwillingness to pay more than \$13@14 per ton for seed supplies is of little significance as gauging possible trading prices for it when the time arrives for freer supplies of the seed, and when general market conditions for the product are in shape for a new season's business.

There is now no disposition on the part of sellers to contract ahead their seed supplies, while general market rates for them await a little later period of the season and the outcome of the present determined mood of the sellers of the seed.

It is quite certain that some of the mills, those that are willing to chance selling a few lots of the new crop crude for September and October deliveries, have viewed the seed situation, this week, with more apprehensive eyes, through which they are now asking more money for their crude oil for future deliveries. Thus Texas, which had sold crude as low as 22½c., has made sales this week at 23c., and even 23½c., and has sold about 24 tanks in lots, at these prices, including 3 tanks at 23½c. And the Southeast has been selling as an unusual circumstance, its crude oil at essentially the prices made for it in Texas, although that they have become, as well, a little firmer than they were in the previous week over their asking prices. Thus about 15 tanks crude have been sold at the Southeast mills at 23@23½c., and 23½c. is now bid, while to 24c. is asked.

It seems, just now, to be more a waiting

market, as depending perhaps somewhat upon the developments of the September delivery, the amounts to be delivered upon contracts with that month, and the desire or otherwise that then may be shown on the part of the outside speculators to take care of them, although a good deal of September oil had been liquidated, and that the long interest has become increasingly extensive in October, yet that there is some September oil still to be protected.

But, as well, that the market would have a good undertone from the rate of consumption of the oil and the prospective supplies and prices of cottonseed, if the indicated speculative future in the September delivery were eliminated, as it is likely to be in the early part of that month.

It would naturally be a "long" market for the September delivery under the confidence that had been had for some time on that month by the outside speculators, notwithstanding the talk that there are "shorts" of importance for the delivery. Yet we think that strong talk, just now, is exercised more over the October than the September delivery.

Yet we think that the future of the oil market is a problematical one, through many respects, and that it depends a good deal upon seed prices, in the ability to secure the seed at reasonable, or otherwise, prices, and that it may be close to the October delivery before the oil market is well regulated, so far as it may depend upon the outcome of seed prices, while that the figuring over the cost of seed supplies may, ultimately, have some effect upon the oil market, either way, and that it really requires about two weeks more time to get a line upon probable new crop market conditions for the oil.

The compound makers who had bought a very fair quantity of the oil latterly, before this week, are now quiet, although that the consumption of compound lard is increasingly liberal by reason of the further advanced

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prices for pure lard, and that they would be compelled, soon, further to buy the oil if the market for pure lard continue of a stimulating order, as now, for the compound lard consumption.

The reported sale of 10,000 bbls. to the Western compound makers this week was the lot referred to in our last weekly review of the market, beyond which there have been this week, hardly more than 4,000 bbls. taken by the Western compound makers, and these were at 28@28½c., tanks, for the bleaching grade, at Chicago, closing at 28c. bid and 28½c. asked.

Of the edible grades for export there have been sales this week of 3,200 bbls., in lots, at 31@33c., as covering the butter, white and winter-yellow qualities.

An English authority says that the imports into England of cottonseed from September to July were 43,000 tons more than in the previous year, same time, and that it is expected that the season's imports to September 1, covering the season, will be about 50,000 tons more than those of the previous year. The London imports had been, since Jan. 1, 40,800 tons (37,000 tons, previous season), and the Hull imports, 165,678 tons (144,961 tons, previous season), while that the quantity of the seed afloat is 25,350 tons, against 12,600 tons last year.

The linseed situations in the foreign markets have been feverish, and frequently upon lower trading prices, and yet that the current market prices, as it seems to us, may be considered very cheap, by comparison with normal market situations, and that the consumption, because of the cheap prices, is now of that liberal order that the statistical position, particularly after this season's much more moderate crops than those had in the previous year, should ultimately be decidedly more in favor of the selling interests. Thus linseed, at this writing, is quoted by cable in London at 37s. 9d. on the spot, and the oil at 17s. 1½d., and which prices show a decline in three days of 1s. and 9d. respectively. But there is little doubt but that the late depressed linseed situation of prices, with the consequent diversion of consumers' demands to it, has had some effect in quieting demands upon foreign markets for the cotton oil; nevertheless it would appear from late advices from the foreign soap making markets using both linseed and cotton oil for the make of the manufactured goods, that a hole is being steadily made in the supplies of the cotton oil, while that if the foreign markets could feel assured of new cotton crop and cotton oil market conditions in this country, that they would negotiate here for future supplies of the cotton oil, but that pending developments concerning our cotton crop and the oil markets that there is not likely to be material export interest in the cotton oil in this country. It is, of course, a reflection upon this year's export business, thus far, in its dullness, if last season's business at this time in the oil is taken into consideration with it, when a large amount of the oil had been contracted for in this early part of the season for it, for future deliveries, while this year very little interest has been shown. But market conditions then were different, in an all-around way. We are not expecting an export business in the oil the coming season, nearly as large as that had last year in it, unless something happens to the competing seed crops of Europe, but

which will not be a development for some weeks to come, however the talk is at present of apprehended injury to some of the crops there.

But on the broad reasoning of a materially shorter cotton crop than that had last year, with the consequent prices of seed supplies, that the prices of the cotton oil are not likely to be as inviting for European consumption as they were in the previous year, unless, as before remarked, competing oils in Europe, through short supplies of them, should be a development.

Nevertheless from present appearances of the cotton crop, with the general signification of affairs over the South concerning values of future seed supplies, it is a fair inference that the oil production this season will be a sufficiently diminished one, by comparison with that had last year, to make it a matter of indifference whether the cotton oil export movement gets above the normal season's volume of it, except that as it should increase beyond the usual yearly takings of it (a contingency on shortened seed supplies of Europe), as was the case last year, that it would mean still better prices for the oil than would be possible otherwise to obtain for it. It may be said that present prices for the cotton oil are too cheap under the present apprehension concerning the cotton crop, and as taking into consideration the well recognized home consumption of the oil, in connection with the ordinary absolute needs of it by the foreign markets.

The shipments of linseed from all countries since Jan. 1 had been 1,551,500 quarters to the United Kingdom and 2,566,000 qrs. to the Continent, or a total of 4,118,000 qrs. against a total of 6,110,000 qrs. in the previous year, of which 2,127,000 qrs. to the United Kingdom and 3,983,000 qrs. to the Continent.

New York Trading.

Last Saturday (Aug. 26) the market was steady and moderately active. Sales, 1,300 bbls. prime yellow, September, at 30½c., and 200 bbls. October, 31c. Prices then: August, 30@30½c.; September at 30½@30½c.; October, 30½@31c.; November, December, January, all at 30½@31c.

On Monday the market was stronger, with a partial advance of ¼c. Sales, 1,100 bbls. prime yellow, September, 30½c.; 2,300 bbls. October, 31c.; 100 bbls. November, 31c.; 100 bbls. December, 31c.; 100 bbls. January, 31c. Prices on the "calls": August, 30@30½c. and 30½@30½c.; September at 30½@30½c. and 30½@31c.; October, 30½@31c. and 31@31½c.; November, 30½@31c. and 30½@31c.; December, 30½@31c. and 30½@31½c.; January, 30½@31c. and 30½@31½c.

On Tuesday the market was slightly easier. Sales, 1,400 bbls. prime yellow, September, 30½c.; 200 bbls. October, 31c.; 500 bbls. January, 30½c. Prices on the "calls": August, 30½@30½c. and 30@30½c.; September, 30½@30½c.; October, 30½@31c.; November, December, 30½@31c.; January, 30½@31c. and 30½@30½c.

On Wednesday the market opened firm, but barely changed in price. "Call" prices: September, 30½@30½c.; October, 30½@31½c.; November, 30½@31c.; December, 30½@31c.; January, 30½@31c. Sales, 500 bbls. September, 30½c.; 300 bbls. January, 30½c. On Thursday the market opened quiet and about steady, and closed about ¼c. lower. Sales, 100 September, 30½c.; 500 bbls Sep-

The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow

Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow

Venus, Prime Summer White

Cable Address

Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Marigold Cooking Oil

Puritan Salad Oil

Jersey Butter Oil

Office, CINCINNATI, O.

Refinery, IVORYDALE, O.

tember, 30¼c.; 300 bbls. October, 30¼c.; 500 bbls. February, 30½c., and 3,900 bbls. spot at 30¼c., 30½c. and 30¾c.; first "call" prices, September, 30¼@30¾c.; October, 30¼@31c.; November, December and January, 30¼@31c., and last "call" prices, September, 30¼@30¾c., closing at 30¼c.; October, 30¼@30¾c.; November and December, 30@30¾c.; January, 30¼@30¾c.

(Continued on page 42.)

Export Demands.

There is still a restricted inquiry for the soap grades from Europe, although a few bids at easier prices than market rates; but steady inquiry for edible qualities at 31@33c., and sales, steadily, at these prices, for butter, white and winter yellow.

Compound Makers' Demands.

The compound makers at the West bid 28c. for bleaching grade, in tanks, but find it hard to buy under 28½c., after sales elsewhere referred to.

At the Mills.

Crude in tanks is held more firmly, with Texas quoting at 23@23½c., and the Southeast mills at 23½@24c. Sales, 39 tanks in Texas and at the Southeast mills, at 23@23½c.

The Seed Position.

Very little seed can be had, with \$13@14 per ton offered for it, and hardly any disposition to sell, at present. Therefore the firmer market prices for the crude oil which exist this week. It may be said that the seed prices have yet to be determined and as the time arrives for larger supplies of them.

The Lard Market.

A further advance has been made in the prices of the lard for the week, but the situation for it is such that many traders are expecting a reaction at almost any time, as cash demands are falling off, and that the position looks like a strained one, although that the packing points have reduced stocks of the lard through their, for some time, large consignments of the product to Europe. Moderate receipts of hogs, however, and no marked increase of their supplies expected for the near future, favors the present situation of the lard market, but which is, in a degree, offset by the more cautious buying of the product.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspergren & Co.)

New York, Aug. 31.—There has hardly been any change in price during the past week, nor has the situation changed in any material way. During the months of June and July the market here was practically dead; there were hardly any offers, nor was there any demand. The sellers had sold all they had for sale, and the buyers had bought all they could carry at prevailing low prices and which they called a bargain.

Now, however, the market is beginning to change. The demand is increasing, and is especially good for compound lard purposes, and orders are also coming in from Europe. This would ordinarily advance prices if it were not for the liberal supply and offers to sell which seem to be increasing in about the same proportion. New crop crude is beginning to come on the market for prompt as well as for future deliveries, either of which, after all, has the same effect. Besides that considerable oil held in the hands of speculators is being liquidated.

From now on, on doubt, both the supply or offers to sell and the demand or orders to buy will steadily increase, and it only remains to be seen which of the two will gain the most headway. Traders at present are inclined to believe that prices will remain unchanged for a while yet, and are in the mean time watching conditions so as to be able to

judge what way the market is going to jump.

Produce Exchange prices at 3 p. m. to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 30c. bid and 30¼c. asked; October, 30¼c. bid and 30¾c. asked; November, 30¼c. bid and 30¾c. asked; December, 30¼c. bid and 30¾c. asked; January, 30¼c. bid and 30¾c. asked. We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 32½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 32½c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 17s. 6d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, new crop, October, November, December, 23¼@23½c.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending August 31, 1905, and for the period since September 1, 1904, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For Week.	Since Sept. 1.
Bbls.	Bbls.	Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	100	100
Aberdeen, Scotland	130	130
Acajula, Salvador	45	45
Adelaide, Australia	202	202
Ajaccio	60	60
Alexandria, Egypt	3,821	4,881
Algosa Bay, Cape Colony	150	146
Ancona, Italy	25	900
Antigua, West Indies	78	78
Antwerp, Belgium	3,376	3,376
Auckland, New Zealand	96	96
Azuza, West Indies	6	6
Bahia	146	146
Barbadoes, West Indies	183	2,349
Bathurst, Africa	9	9
Belfast, Ireland	100	100
Belize, British Honduras	4	4
Bergen, Norway	578	578
Rome, Algeria	458	458
Bordeaux, France	6,622	6,622
Braila, Roumania	25	25
Bremen, Germany	314	314
Bridgetown, West Indies	556	556
Bristol, England	2,463	2,463
Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic	22	22
Calbarren, Cuba	90	90
Cairo, Egypt	31	31
Campeche, Mexico	725	725
Cape Town, Cape Colony	5	5
Cardenas, Cuba	10	10
Cardiff, Wales	4	4
Cartagena, Colombia	519	519
Cayenne, French Guiana	2,176	2,176
Christiana, Norway	150	150
Christiansand, Norway	168	168
Cienfuegos, Cuba	6	6
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	35	35
Colon, Panama	558	558
Conakry, Africa	45	45
Copenhagen, Denmark	3,446	3,446
Corinto, Nicaragua	6	6
Cruces, Leeward Islands	30	30
Dantzig, Germany	5,200	5,200
Delagoa Bay, East Africa	21	21
Demerara, British Guiana	46	1,370
Drontheim, Norway	70	70
Dublin, Ireland	25	25
Edinburgh, Scotland	41	41
Edinburg, New Zealand	—	—

Dunkirk, France	105	1,035
East London, Cape Colony	—	159
Flume, Austria	—	2,100
Fort de France, West Indies	—	2,004
Fremantle, Australia	—	58
Frontera, Mexico	—	10
Galatz, Roumania	—	2,406
Genoa, Italy	—	25,131
Georgetown, British Guiana	—	583
Gibraltar, Spain	—	990
Glasgow, Scotland	—	6,490
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	3,451
Guadaloupe, West Indies	—	1,565
Haiti, Cuba	—	31
Guayquil, Ecuador	—	45
Halifax, Nova Scotia	—	9
Hamburg, Germany	—	3,156
Havana, Cuba	44	1,249
Havre, France	100	28,738
Hong Kong, China	—	404
Hull, England	—	325
Jamaica, West Indies	—	113
Kingston, West Indies	78	3,110
Konigsburg, Germany	—	1,800
Kotonu, Africa	2	571
La Guaira, Venezuela	—	9
La Libertad, Salvador	—	9
La Union, Salvador	—	9
Leghorn, Italy	210	13,581
Leith, Scotland	—	100
Liverpool, England	28	10,449
London, England	120	3,093
Lorenzo Marques, East Africa	—	9
Macoris, Santo Domingo	—	1,968
Maitno, Norway	—	965
Malta, Island of	—	1,953
Manchester, England	—	685
Manoa, Brazil	—	20
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	8
Marseilles, France	1,452	22,609
Martinique, West Indies	474	3,021
Massowah, Eritret	—	158
Matanzas, West Indies	—	85
Mauritius Island	—	8
Melbourne, Australia	—	567
Messina, Italy	—	200
Montego Bay, West Indies	—	58
Monterideo, Uruguay	—	3,268
Nagasaki, Japan	—	12
Naples, Italy	—	5,127
Newcastle, England	—	255
Oran, Algeria	—	4,210
Panama, Panama	—	244
Para, Brazil	—	27
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	147
Phillippsville, Algeria	—	503
Pointe a Pitre, West Indies	—	225
Port Antonio, Jamaica	—	94
Port au Prince, West Indies	—	60
Port Limon, Costa Rica	—	58
Port Natal, Cape Colony	77	247
Porto Cabello, Venezuela	—	118
Port of Spain, West Indies	6	731
Port Said, Egypt	—	143
Progreso, Mexico	—	777
Puerto Plata, Santo Domingo	—	41
Rio Grande du Sul, Brazil	400	7,563
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	100	10,077
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6
St. Croix, West Indies	—	24
St. John, N. B.	—	232
St. Johns, West Indies	—	1,026
St. Kitts, West Indies	—	244
St. Marks, West Indies	—	37
St. Thomas, West Indies	—	220
Sanchez, Santo Domingo	—	750
San Domingo City, Santo Domingo	—	209
Santiago, Cuba	—	2,191
Santos, Brazil	—	6
Savannah, Colombia	—	—

ASPEGREN & CO.

Produce Exchange

NEW YORK CITY

EXPORTERS

BROKERS

**WE EXECUTE
ORDERS
TO BUY OR SELL**

Cotton Seed Oil

**ON THE N. Y.
PRODUCE
EXCHANGE FOR**

FUTURE DELIVERY

Write to us for particulars. Will wire you the daily closing prices upon request.

Shanghai, China	19
Sierra Leone, Africa	21
Singapore, India	148
Southampton, England	1,400
Stavanger, Norway	1,010
Stettin, Germany	7,290
Stockholm, Sweden	900
Sydney, Australia	29
Tampico, Mexico	14
Tangier, Morocco	750
Trieste, Austria	1,050
Trinidad, Island	37,225
Tunis, Algeria	964
Valetta, Maltese Island	110
Valparaiso, Chili	1,008
Varna, Bulgaria	2,202
Ville, Denmark	75
Venice, Italy	200
Vera Cruz, Mexico	42,907
Wellington, New Zealand	132
Yokohama, Japan	98
Totals	4,706 437,706

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	17,290
Belfast, Ireland	725
Bremen, Germany	4,763

JULIAN FIELD

Broker in Cottonseed Products,
Fuller's Earth and Fer-
tilizing Materials
ATLANTA, GA.

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32 N. Front Street Memphis, Tenn.

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Builders and Dealers in **ENGINE, BOILERS, Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and Architectural Iron Work; Railroad Cotton, Saw, Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Supplies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; MILL SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 800 hands.**

Celba, Honduras	5,410
Copenhagen, Denmark	3,895
Cuba	103
Genoa, Italy	2,551
Glasgow, Scotland	5,518
Hamburg, Germany	2,160
Havana, Cuba	1,377
Havre, France	8,006
Hull, England	900
Liverpool, England	15,450
London, England	8,880
Manchester, England	650
Marseilles, France	31,220
Porto Rico, West Indies	65
Rotterdam, Holland	118,366
Stettin, Germany	50
Trieste, Austria	40,419
Venice, Italy	2,510
Totals	2,160 290,469

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	8,955
Hamburg, Germany	3,496
Liverpool, England	2,880
Marseilles, France	5,956
Rotterdam, Holland	80,499
Tampico, Mexico	5,263
Trieste, Austria	11,853
Vera Cruz, Mexico	18,421
Totals	120,423

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	1,650
Belfast, Ireland	100
Bremen, Germany	640
Bremerhaven, Germany	280
Copenhagen, Denmark	805
Hamburg, Germany	1,835
Havre, France	200
Leith, Scotland	50
Rotterdam, Holland	4,335
Stettin, Germany	530
Totals	10,408

From Philadelphia.

Antwerp, Belgium	104
Coin Island	1
Glasgow, Scotland	350
Rotterdam, Holland	9,250
Totals	9,705

From Savannah.

Hamburg, Germany	535
Rotterdam, Holland	348
Stettin, Germany	900
Trieste, Austria	200
Totals	883 30,867

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	14,584
Liverpool, England	1,400
London, England	145
Rotterdam, Holland	10,555
Totals	26,684

From Pensacola.

Genoa, Italy	771
Liverpool, England	416
Marseilles, France	4,294

Mitazzo	204
Venice, Italy	102
Totals	5,777

From All Other Ports.

Canada	307	15,637
Cuba	—	138
Guatemala	1	2
Honduras	—	1
Liverpool, England	—	21
Mexico	—	9
Newfoundland	—	1
Nicaragua	—	2
Salvador	2	12
South America	—	112
Totals	310	15,935

Recapitulation.

From New York	4,706	437,706
From New Orleans	2,160	290,469
From Galveston	—	120,423
From Savannah	883	30,867
From Newport News	—	26,684
From Baltimore	—	10,408
From Philadelphia	—	9,705
From Pensacola	—	5,777
From all other ports	310	15,935
Grand totals, all ports	8,059	957,984

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 31.—Crude unchanged at 23½c.; no trading. Meal firm at \$21.50; good demand for export; hulls weak at \$4.50; no demand, offering free.

CABLE MARKETS

Trieste.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, Sept. 1.—Cottonseed oil market is somewhat better, especially for winter oil. Quote prime summer yellow, 48 francs; winter oil, 51 francs.

Rotterdam.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Sept. 1.—Cottonseed oil market is quiet but firm. Small sales prompt and forward deliveries of butter oil 25 florins; prime summer yellow, do., 23½; off oil, do., 22¾.

Liverpool.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Sept. 1.—Cottonseed oil market is still weak. Sales of prime summer yellow, 18s. 9d.; off oil at 18s.

(Concluded on page 35.)

Southern Office and Works:
Norfolk, Va.

COTTON OIL & FIBRE CO.

Producers of

Crude and Refined Cotton Seed Oil, Cotton Seed Cake, Hulls, Mixed Hulls, Linters, Etc. Prime Cotton Seed Meal "Cofco" Brand.

Samples free on request Net 100 lbs. fully decorticated.

GUARANTEED ANALYSIS:

Ammonia, not less than 8.50 per cent. Nitrogen, not less than 7 per cent. Protein, not less than 43 per cent. Crude Oil and Fat, not less than 9 to 10 per cent.

Land Title Bldg.:
Philadelphia, Pa.

HIDES AND SKINS

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Cattle men claim that the receipts of range cattle will keep back native cattle next month. Peace between Japan and Russia will lessen the demand for canners. The principal feature of the hide market is the development that one of the prominent packers recently sold one large sole leather tanner a combination block of 35,000 hides, consisting of native steers, light Texas and Colorados. Prices on this sale are not being reported, but as the tanner has positively stated not to have paid over 15c. for any native steers it is presumed that 15c. was the price on the above transaction, and that light Texas brought 14½c. and Colorados 13½c. The packer making the sale is now holding late August native steers at 15¼c., and this is the price with other packers. Another leading packer has sold a car of old spready native steers at 14c., including a sample selection of grubby spreadies at 13c. Packers are holding heavy Texas at 14¾c., but would possibly accept 14½c., especially if lights were included at the same price. The leading packer noted above as making the combination sale of 35,000 hides is holding heavy Texas at 14¾c. of July and August salting, and is also holding Colorados at 13¾c. Butt brands are firm at 13¾c., as they are in small supply, and some packers still ask 14c. A prominent packer has made a sale of 5,000 branded cows at 13½c., which it is estimated will take his salting up to September 15. No further sales of native cows have been reported, but the market on these is strong at 14c. for light and 14¼c. for heavy. Packers have few light cows to offer since making recent good sales, and they consider these hides cheap as compared with buffs at 13¼c. Native bulls are steady at 11¼@11½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—It is learned that the sale of buffs reported yesterday at 13c. was a lot of hides from a Southern point, and regular Western buffs are firm at 13¼c., as per recent sales by several different dealers. Some of the dealers who sold buffs at 13¼c. claim to have refused further business at this figure, but this is probably because they had no hides to offer. Heavy cows are very scarce, and are not obtainable to-day at under 13¼c., though buyers are not bidding over 13c. for these. All dealers are sold ahead on extremes, and these are not obtainable at under 13½@13¾c. is talked. The sales of last winter heavy steers reported at 13c. amounted to 5,000 to 6,000 hides, and were probably bought by a sole leather tanner. Late receipt heavy steers are quotable at 13½c., but with no further sales. Bulls are moving well at 10c. to 9c. on selection.

CALFSKINS.—The market presents a slightly easier tone inasmuch as dealers have been unable to interest any buyers in their

asking price of 15½c. for Chicago city skins and it is reported that some lots of Chicago cities have been offered at 15¼c. Outside cities are quotable at 15@15¼c. and countries at 14½@14¾c. Some dealers have been holding as high as 15¼c. for mixed lots of countries and cities, but it was hardly expected that this price could be secured. Kips rule at 13½@14c.; the outside price being for choice lots containing veals. Deacons are steady at \$1 and 80c.

SHEEPSKINS.—The sale of packer lambs at \$1.30, as reported previously, and the fact that the same packer refused a bid of \$1.25 for sheep has caused a generally firm market, and both packer lambs and sheep are firm at \$1.30. Country skins continue to move as fast as offered, and some sales of prime shearlings have been made as high as \$1, and lambs at \$1.10. A range of price is 70c.@\$1 for shearlings and 80c.@\$1.10 for lambs.

HORSEHIDES.—Steady at \$3.75@3.80.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—Recent sales have cleaned up the market with the exception of about 2,500 Bogotas, and prices are steady, but no higher than last quotations.

CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.—One of the packers who did not sell native steers up to October 1 the same as was done by two others is offering two or three cars of late August and early September native cut throat steers ahead at 15c. Another packer has several thousand August butt brands and Colorados on hand unsold which are being offered at 13¼c.

New York Country Hides and Skins.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.—The hide market keeps firm, but with very little business doing, owing to the lack of supplies. Buyers here say it does not pay to go out into the country to purchase, as there are so few obtainable. Small lots of cows have been offered at 12½c., but buyers refused to pay more than 12¼c. Calfskins are firm, and it is reported that the Baltimore city skins have been sold at \$1.55 for all weights of 5 to 12 lbs.

GREEN SALTED COUNTRY BUTCHERS' HIDES AND SKINS.—Market continues nominally strong with but little trading owing to scarcity of hides in butchers' hands. Sharp competition leaves very few hides. Quotations: No. 1 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 11@11½c.; No. 2 native steers, 60 lbs. up, 10@10½c.; No. 1 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 10½@10¾c.; No. 2 native steers, under 60 lbs., cows and heifers, all weights, 9½@9¾c.; No. 1 native bulls, 8@8¼c.; No. 2 native bulls, 7@7¼c. Branded hides are accepted as No. 2 in respective selections.

CALFSKINS (Trimmed).—Calfskins are firm; no accumulations and butchers free sellers, 5@7 lbs., 95c.@\$1; 7@9 lbs., \$1.15@1.20; 9@12 lbs., \$1.40@1.50; kips, 12 lbs. up, \$1.60@1.75; deacons, 70@80c. 15c. less per piece on No. 2, and 20c. less on No. 2 kips.

CALFSKINS (Untrimmed).—No. 1, 7@15 lbs., 12@12½c.; No. 1, 15 lbs. up, 9@10c.; No. 2, 1½c. less per lb.

Leather.

Local tanners have been busy again this week, making hemlock bends, and the ship-pings marks on these denote that they are for export. Some very large scales of these bends have been made, and the cutting of

them has not been completed. The same cutter whom we noted last week as buying 30 tons of hemlock bellies has also bought 30 tons of hemlock shoulders. The lower grades of Texas oak sides are decidedly firm. New York tannery run Texas oak sides are obtainable at 27½c. for "Newport," but for some "Newport" C's here 27c. is asked, and bids of less have been declined. X. and A. Texas are "stickers," and can be secured at a trifle more than C's. Several large belting butt tanners report that they have nothing to offer of any weights in their choice tannages, and they are holding firm in price.

CHEMICAL FERTILIZERS IN EGYPT.

The application of chemical fertilizers is practically only beginning in Egypt, says a British Chamber of Commerce report. Judging by the demands made for it during the past two years it is likely to take a very large extension in the future. The Khedivial Agricultural Society so far have supplied, at cost price, the fertilizer to its members who are large landed proprietors, and to agricultural administrations such as the state domains, but this year a trial is being made through the assistance of the Agricultural Bank for the distribution of fertilizers among small proprietors on the same lines as cotton is distributed. The society have sold the bank sufficient fertilizer for 500 feddans, which has been distributed in three different districts. Should the trial succeed it will be made on a larger scale next year.

CABLE MARKETS.

(Continued from page 34.)

Antwerp.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Antwerp, Sept. 1.—Cottonseed oil market is somewhat firmer. Sales of off oil at 47 francs.

Marseilles.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Sept. 1.—Cottonseed oil market remains dull, while there is more inquiry for futures. Sales of prime summer yellow, 47½ francs; winter oil, 50 francs.

Hamburg.

(By Cable to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg, Sept. 1.—Cottonseed oil market is steady. Demand fair. Off summer yellow, 38¼ marks; prime summer yellow, 39 do.; butter oil, 40 do.

Country Butchers

Before Disposing of HIDES
and SKINS would do well
to Write for Prices to

U. S. Leather Co.

Country Hide Department,
E. J. SCHWARZ, Manager

Newark Branch,
Cor. Cross and Spring Sts.,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cleveland Branch,
Cor. James and Merwin Sts.,
CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Cumberland Branch,
CUMBERLAND, MD.

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep
Pelts, Tallow, Bones.

Wool Puller and
Tallow
Renderer

Manufacturer of
Page's Perfected
Poultry Food

HIDES UP!

after being salted with RETSOF CRUSHED
ROCK SALT will bring more money on account
of receiving a thorough, honest cure. No time
in RETSOF; just the pure Salt supplied by Na-
ture. We merely crush and screen to meet the
requirements. The fact that RETSOF spreads
evenly—being dry—causes the hide to be cured
uniformly; the Salt can be used several times,
thus making it the most economical we know of.
That we are never too old to learn is exempli-
fied by the following: A hide man who had
used evaporated Salt for many years was in-
duced recently to put down a pack of 25 hides
with RETSOF and a pack of same number with
evaporated; when taken up the pack salted with
RETSOF had increased in weight 34 lbs. more
than the other pack.
If you are skeptical give RETSOF a similar
trial, that is all we ask.

Address

INTERNATIONAL SALT CO.

SCRANTON, PENNA., or CHICAGO, ILLS.



CHICAGO SECTION



Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, August 26, averaged 6.23 cents per pound.

Joe Bashan, the popular beef man, is now handling the dressed beef for the Independent Packing Company, and his old side-partner, Harry Bowra, is operating on his own account selling to the butchers.

Government experiment stations, through their various bulletins, seem to lean strongly toward a more liberal use of commercial fertilizers, which should be interesting news to all packers, slaughterers and renderers.

It is a long time since the Board of Trade and the packing trade generally received such a shock as on Tuesday morning, when Sam McClean's sudden death was announced. Trading on the floor was stopped temporarily.

M. F. Mullins, the well-known world's champion beef butcher, is now manager of the Brennan & Haff packing plant, and is getting along splendidly. Mike is always ready to accept a challenge, ye beef butchers remember.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been informed that freight brokers are splitting commissions with shippers to secure the routing of business, which is a violation of the Interstate Commerce law. The Executive Committee of the Trunk Line Association is investigating the matter with a view to regulating this freight broker's commission business.

The Davies Warehouse & Supply Company is doing a big business in pipe of all sizes for all purposes, valves and fittings, regular and special, water meters, switches, beaded steel rail hangers—in fact, everything necessary to a well ordered packinghouse—and voluntarily gives The National Provisioner due credit for its valued assistance. These men are hustlers from Hustlersburg, handle the best material at popular prices, pay strict attention to prompt delivery and never overlook a bet.

Mr. Fred W. Wilder and Mr. D. I. Davis, both well-known topnotch packinghouse men of long and wide experience, have entered the business of constructing and equipping modern packinghouses, to take care of all products and by-products in the most economical and at the same time, most thor-

ough manner. There is no department these men are not familiar with and qualified to give valuable and expert advice upon. Constructing and equipping and putting into successful operation, in so many words, is what they are out to do.

The weekly health bulletin issued Aug. 28th, reported that food inspectors acting for the city health department, destroyed 88,677 pounds of meat at the Union stock yards last week. Included in the condemnation were three hogs which bore the government inspection tag. Other goods destroyed were quantities of immature veal, tainted poultry and spoiled berries and fish in the loop district. One hundred and twenty-one barrels of fish, three barrels of which were about to be delivered to a smoking and curing plant, were destroyed.

H. M. Bronson, assistant general passenger agent of the Big Four road, has retired from active service, and S. D. McLeish has been appointed to succeed him. In the circular sent out by Warren Lynch, announcing this change, he says: "After an honorable career of fifty-two years in the railroad service, nearly all of which has been devoted to the interests of this company and its predecessors, Mr. H. M. Bronson, assistant general passenger agent at Indianapolis, having expressed a desire to retire from active service, his wishes have been regretfully complied with, and he is hereby appointed general agent of the passenger department."

Trading in "puts" and "calls" is to be re-established by the Chicago Board of Trade. By a vote of the members of the exchange, resulting in 503 affirmative and 253 negative ballots, the resumption of this form of trading was decided upon Tuesday. "Privilege" trading was abandoned some time ago when the Board of Trade began a crusade against bucket shops. The question of the re-establishment of "puts" and "calls" was raised by believers in that system, who caused the amendment to the rule to be submitted to a vote by means of a petition. This virtually forced the board to officially express itself on a question covered by the statutes carrying penalties for violation.

The Weir & Craig Manufacturing Company, who suffered quite a severe fire loss several days ago—not quite so bad as reported, however—is making strenuous efforts to get its plant into full working order

again and expects to be "on deck" by the middle of September at the latest. While the fire did considerable damage, it was a most remarkable blaze, inasmuch as the damage done was confined to the upper floors and roof and the plumbers' supply department, which latter in itself was perhaps the heaviest loss, at least from a standpoint of operative resumption. In the packinghouse departments the pattern shop and storage house was completely demolished, all but the pump patterns, which were in another building. Quite a number of patterns of packing house machinery were in the foundry, fortunately.

Manager Young says he will have the plant in full working order in an incredibly short time, and is taking care of his orders in the factory and with outside assistance with but trifling delay. Some of his clients generously gave him an extension of time, admiring his almost superhuman efforts to fill his contracts.

WESTERN SECURES AN EXPERT.

Mr. John Wishart, the well-known mechanical expert, has been retained to draw up specifications for the entire steam refrigerating, mechanical and electrical equipment for the plant of the Western Packing & Provision Co., now being erected at 38th and Morgan streets, Chicago. A training of some 18 years with John Morrell & Co., Ottumwa, Ia., beginning at a time when mechanical refrigeration was in its infancy, has not only made him thoroughly conversant with the science of refrigeration, but in addition remarkably well posted on the mechanical requirements of a modern up-to-date packing house.

Leaving Morrell & Co. to engage in business on his own account, he acted as consulting mechanical engineer for the Hammond Packing Co. at Hammond in their search for loss of power and other mechanical leakages which had crept into their plant. Later the Des Moines Edison Co. arranged with him to lay out the location of motors and mechanical appliances in the plant of the Agar Packing Co. at Des Moines, Ia. A short time ago Messrs. Geo. A. Hormell & Co., Austin, Minn., enlarged and completely remodelled their plant, when Mr. Wishart was called in to supervise and direct the installation of necessary machinery throughout the entire establishment.

Within the last few months he has made for the purchasers all the inspections and conducted the tests both at the works of the

ZACHARY T. DAVIS
ARCHITECT
79 Dearborn Street CHICAGO

Packinghouses a specialty. Eight years
supervising architect with Armour & Co.

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1102 Mallers Building CHICAGO

Broker in Oils, Tallow, Greases and all Packinghouse
Products. X X X Correspondence Solicited

HENRY DUMMERT
218 La Salle Street
CHICAGO

Broker and Commission Merchant
in TALLOW, GREASE and COTTONSEED OIL.
HIGHEST REFERENCES.

F. W. WILDER,
Formerly General Superintendent Swift & Company;
Formerly General Superintendent Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co.;
Designer and Constructor S. & S. Co.'s Plant, Chicago.

D. I. DAVIS,
Formerly Superintendent Swift & Company, Kansas City;
Constructor, Swift & Company's Plant, St. Joseph;
Designer and Constructor, Swift & Company's Plant, New York.

WILDER AND DAVIS

PACKING HOUSE SPECIALISTS

Designing, Constructing, Consulting

Complete Abattoirs and Allied Industrial Plants, Cold Storage and Ice Factories, Sanitary Rendering Plants, Commercial Fertilizer and Sanitary Garbage Reduction Plants.

If you contemplate building or remodelling or need advice in operating we can help you.

Write us, Rooms 1503 and 1504 Manhattan Bldg., Chicago.

manufacturer and at the place of erection on a 500 K. W. Curtis steam turbine, built by the General Electric Co. for John Morrell & Co. The Western Packing & Provision Company are to be congratulated that they have secured the services of a man with such an enviable record for satisfactory results.

DEATH OF PRESIDENT M'CLEAN.

(Concluded from page 15.)

earned the rest and change he contemplated, and which he so richly deserved. Poor Sam! It seems unfair—but man proposes and God disposes—and He knows best. Let us fondly hope it is so, that "Whom He loveth best He calleth first!"

Mr. McClean's family are prostrated with grief, for a more devoted and loving son, husband, father, brother and true friend never lived. His grief-stricken friends tender their heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family and pray they may bear the sorrow with Christian fortitude, remembering that God ordereth all things for the best.

THOS. P. DUNDERDALE.

IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL RITES.

Funeral obsequies over President McClean's remains were conducted on Thursday. It was a Masonic funeral, and there was a very large attendance. The occasion was impressive, and genuine sorrow was expressed. The pallbearers included Messrs. Armour, Morris, Swift, Cudahy, Lyman, Schwabacker, Hatley, Fuller, Stone and Gregson. Resident representative men in the trade were present, as were many from other cities. Magnificent floral pieces covered the casket. Services were held at the home and at Oakwood Cemetery, where the body was interred.

PRESIDENT M'CLEAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Edward Tilden, vice-president of the National Packing Company, will doubtless succeed Mr. McClean in the presidency. He is the president of Libby, McNeill & Libby. The vice-presidency of the National will prob-

ably be filled by one of the active department heads of the company, of whom several have had executive experience, and are fully competent to take charge.

FERTILIZERS IN FRANCE.

In a report on the French fertilizer markets of all kinds made in response to requests of American manufacturers and dealers, Consul Skinner of Marseille says: "The most important article imported into France for fertilizing purposes is rock phosphate, the greater part of which is received from Algeria. Thus in 1902, the latest year for which complete figures are immediately available, the total French importation amounted to 305,130 tons, of which amount Algeria supplied 173,461 tons. The Mediterranean is naturally supplied principally by Algeria. In 1904 Marseille received 24,563 tons of phosphate, and in the year ended June 30, 1904, Cette, a few miles west of this city, received 57,050 tons, of which the United States furnished 10,477 tons. At present phosphate rock sells in Marseille at 10.05 cents per unit of phosphate and per ton.

"The following table sets forth the importations at Marseille during 1904 of the principal articles taken up in this market for fertilizing purposes:

"Rock phosphate, 24,563,435 kilos; incinerated bone ashes, 891,750 kilos; degelatinated bone dust, 11,203,549 kilos; sulphate of copper, 1,844,376 kilos; sulphate of potash, 442,430 kilos; chloride of potassium, 593,040 kilos; nitrate of potash, 1,993,751 kilos; kainite, 190,899 kilos; nitrate of soda, 5,939,270 kilos; bisulphate of potash, 12,539 kilos.

Marseille is a producing point for large quantities of oil cake and meal used for fertilizing purposes.

Consul Skinner gives a number of addresses of importers, commission agents or manufacturers in Marseille who might be interested in American propositions. He adds that American manufacturers will probably

be best able to dispose of their products abroad by securing a thoroughly competent local commission agent capable of handling the entire trade.

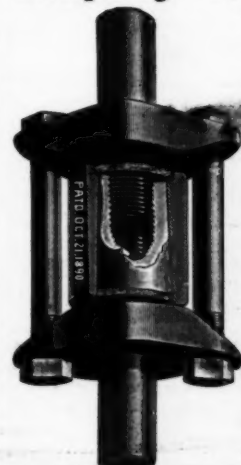
The list follows: F. Boubée, 52, rue Longue des Capucines; Schloosing Freres, 1, rue Armeny; Sulfran Puget, 189, rue Paradis (bisulphate of potash); Oscar Gross & Co., 8, rue Jaubert (commission); Garcin & Delage, Boulevard Maurin, Cabucelle, Marseille (phosphates, horns, hoofs and hair); Manufactures de St. Gobain, 16, place St. Ferreol (iron pyrites and phosphates); Emery, 2, rue des Trois-Mages; Giraud Fils, 20, avenue d'Arene; Societe des Produits chimiques de Marseille l'Estaque, 12, rue Breteuil; P. Milland Fils, 20, rue Haxo; Jean Goutte, 9, rue Turenne; F. Queyrel, 1, rue Estelle; Societe Meridionale de Produits chimiques agricoles, 21, rue Sylbabelle.

SWISS FAVORS AMERICA.

Consul-General Guenther, of Frankfort, Germany, reports that the Swiss Diet has decided to allow, from January 1, 1906, goods from the United States to entry under the rates of the Swiss treaty tariff. Hitherto many of the products of the United States were only admitted upon paying the customs rates of the Swiss general tariff, which rates were much higher. This new departure secures to United States products the most-favored-nation clause. The action was induced by the conviction that the loss of the United States market for Swiss manufactures could not be made up and would injuriously affect Switzerland's economic life.

SEE THE LIST OF
BARGAINS
ON PAGE 48

THE Climax Ammonia Coupling



Has been in use over 13 years and has never given any trouble. Each COUPLING is carefully tested to 300 pounds pressure and is warranted to make a permanently tight joint for AMMONIA. It is not affected by expansion or contraction.

The Western Cold Storage Co. of Chicago have over 4,000 in use and during seven years not one leaky joint has been discovered.

The Davies Warehouse and Supply Co., AGENTS.
20-32 North Clark Street, CHICAGO

CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 21.....	26,216	1,151	30,409	22,820
Tuesday, Aug. 22.....	12,335	1,414	14,977	22,070
Wednesday, Aug. 23.....	12,743	852	14,278	17,996
Thursday, Aug. 24.....	8,865	990	16,878	13,928
Friday, Aug. 25.....	2,030	653	15,226	6,294
Saturday, Aug. 26.....	234	173	11,361	2,601

Total last week.....	93,423	5,202	103,129	85,711
Previous week.....	62,341	6,917	125,013	56,351
Cor. week 1904.....	64,396	4,064	117,118	113,327
Cor. week 1903.....	70,230	5,263	112,007	114,012

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Aug. 21.....	7,024	105	10,960
Tuesday, Aug. 22.....	4,083	198	3,736
Wednesday, Aug. 23.....	6,349	151	5,342
Thursday, Aug. 24.....	5,632	64	5,905
Friday, Aug. 25.....	2,563	9	4,535
Saturday, Aug. 26.....	93	—	3,165

Total last week.....	25,744	557	33,348
Previous week.....	24,097	773	30,312
Cor. week 1904.....	32,131	699	27,497
Cor. week 1903.....	21,886	664	23,797

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending Aug. 26, 1905..... 331,000

Week ago..... 369,000

Year ago..... 362,000

Two years ago..... 348,000

Total receipts for year to date, 15,351,000, against 14,222,000 year ago and two years ago 13,800,000.

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Aug. 26, 1905.....	168,200	244,200	173,400
Week ago.....	177,900	285,300	138,300
Year ago.....	167,000	305,400	211,100
Two years ago.....	185,900	253,200	195,600

Receipts for year to date, 1,842,000 11,817,000 5,321,000

Receipts for same period last year..... 4,634,000 10,802,000 4,998,000

CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending August 26 as follows:

Armour & Co.....	18,300
Anglo-American.....	8,000
Continental.....	3,200
Swift & Co.....	12,700
Hammond & Co.....	3,800
Morris & Co.....	5,300
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	4,600
E. & S.....	4,700
H. Boore & Co.....	2,200
Robert & Onke.....	1,900
Other packers.....	13,400

Total..... 78,100

Left over..... 2,500

Week ago..... 88,500

Year ago..... 94,600

Two years ago..... 85,500

AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending Aug. 26, 1905.....	\$6.04
Previous week.....	6.09
Year ago.....	5.36
Two years ago.....	5.48
Three years ago.....	7.05

Estimated receipts of live stock week ending September 2:

Cattle.....	60,000
Hogs.....	120,000
Sheep.....	85,000

AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending Aug. 26, 1905.....	\$5.45
Previous week.....	5.30
Year ago.....	5.15
Two years ago.....	5.05
Three years ago.....	6.80

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$5.00@6.30
Common to good steers.....	4.35@5.30
Inferior to common steers.....	3.40@4.50
Good to fancy cows and heifers.....	5.50@6.25
Fair to choice feeders.....	4.00@4.50
Fair to choice stockers.....	3.00@3.90
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	2.25@3.00
Common to good culling cows.....	1.40@2.15
Bulls, common to choice.....	2.25@4.00
Calves, common to good.....	4.00@5.50
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.50@7.75

HOGS.

Good to choice shipping.....	\$6.05@6.35
Good to choice butcher weights.....	6.05@6.35
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	5.90@6.05
Heavy packing.....	5.40@6.00
Light mixed.....	5.90@6.15
Good to choice 185@250-lb. weights.....	6.05@6.25
Choice to prime.....	6.00@6.35
Poor to choice, pigs.....	5.00@6.20
Governments, boars and stags.....	3.00@5.25

SHEEP.

Export wethers.....	\$5.10@5.75
Fair to prime wethers.....	5.10@5.65
Ewes, good to prime.....	4.75@5.35
Yearlings, fair to fancy.....	5.40@5.90
Culls, ewes, poor to fair.....	5.00@4.25
Stags and stags.....	2.50@4.00
Native lambs, poor to choice.....	5.25@5.75
Western lambs.....	6.25@7.00
Feeding lambs.....	5.25@6.50
Breeding ewes.....	4.00@5.25

CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forsyth & Co.)

Chicago, Aug. 30.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 10; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 9½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; green N. Y. shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7; 12@14 ave., 7; green skinned hams, 18@20 ave., 10½; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 10; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 10½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10½; 22@24 ave., 10; 24@26 ave., 9½; 26@28 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 6½; 6@7 ave., 6½; 6@8 ave., 6½; 7@9 ave., 6½; 8@10 ave., 6½; 10@12 ave., 6½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7; 10@12 ave., 7; 12@14 ave., 7; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 ave., 12½; 8@10 ave., 10½; 10@12 ave., 9½.

Prices on S. P. meats are all loose f. o. b. Chicago.

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.00	8.02	8.00	8.02
October.....	8.07	8.10	8.05	8.07
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	9.00	9.02	8.97	9.02
October.....	9.05	9.10	9.05	9.10
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	14.72	14.90	14.72	14.90
October.....	14.75	14.92	14.72	14.90

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.00	8.00	7.78	7.85
October.....	8.05	8.07	7.95	7.97
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.77	8.97	8.77	8.77
October.....	8.87	9.07	8.85	8.85
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	14.75	14.82	14.65	14.67
October.....	14.87	14.87	14.62	14.67

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	7.87	7.92	7.87	7.92
October.....	7.90	8.00	7.90	8.00
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.77	8.80	8.77	8.80
October.....	8.87	8.90	8.85	8.90
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	14.75	14.85	14.75	14.85
October.....	14.72	14.85	14.72	14.85

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	7.91	8.05	7.95	8.05
October.....	7.97	8.12	7.97	8.10
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.55	8.90	8.82	8.87
October.....	8.90	9.00	8.87	8.97
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	15.00	15.42	15.00	15.42
October.....	14.85	15.10	14.85	15.10

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.10	8.12	8.10	8.10
October.....	8.15	8.17	8.15	8.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.87	8.90	8.80	8.80
October.....	8.97	9.00	8.90	8.90
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	15.50	15.57	15.50	15.57
October.....	15.15	15.35	15.15	15.30

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1905.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
September.....	8.10	8.10	7.97	7.97
October.....	8.15	8.15	8.05	8.05
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
September.....	8.75	8.75	8.67	8.67
October.....	8.87	8.87	8.77	8.80
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
September.....	15.40	15.40	15.40	15.40
October.....	15.20	15.20	15.17	15.17

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote fat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	15	@18
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	15	@18
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	15	@20
Native Pot Roasts.....	8	@10
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	10	@12½
Beef Stew.....	5	@8
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Ribs, Native.....	8	@10
Corned Flanks.....	5	@8
Round Steaks.....	12½	@12½
Round Roasts.....	12½	@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	8	@8
Shoulder Roasts.....	8	@10
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	7	@7
Rolls Roast.....	10	@11

Lamb.

Hind quarters, fancy.....	16	
Fore quarters, fancy.....	12½	
Legs, fancy.....	16	
Stew.....	8	
Shoulders.....	10	
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	20	

Mutton.

Legs.....	10	
Stew.....	5	
Shoulders.....	8	
Hind Quarters.....	10	
Fore Quarters.....	8	
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16	

Pork.

Pork loins.....	12½	
Pork Chops.....	14	
Pork Tenderloins.....	25	
Pork Butts.....	12	
Spare Ribs.....	7	
Blades.....	5	
Hocks.....	5	
Pigs' Heads.....	5	
Leaf Lard.....	10	

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½	
Fore Quarters.....	9	
Legs.....	16	
Breasts.....	8½	
Shoulders.....	10	
Cutlets.....	20	

Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3	@ 3½
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	1½	@ 2½
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	15	@16
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	80	@85

SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....	14	@16
Fowls.....	12	@12
Roosters.....	7½	@ 7½
Springs.....	13	@14
Ducks.....	10	@11
Geese.....	8	@ 8

Dressed Iced Poultry.

Turkeys.....	16	@16
Chickens.....	11½	@11½
Springs.....	13	@13
Ducks.....	10	@12
Geese.....	8	@ 8
Capons.....	15	@18

Veal.

Choice.....	8½	@ 9
Good.....	7	@ 7½
Medium.....	6	@ 6½
Coarse, heavy.....	5	@ 5
Coarse, small.....	4	@ 5

Dressed Beef.

Ribs, No. 1.....	12½	@12½
Ribs, No. 2.....	9	@ 9
Ribs, No. 3.....	5½	@ 5½
Loins, No. 1.....	11	@11
Loins, No. 2.....	7	@ 7
Loins, No. 3.....	7½	@ 7½
Rounds, No. 1.....	6½	@ 6½
Rounds, No. 2.....	5½	@ 5½
Rounds, No. 3.....	5½	@ 5½
Chucks, No. 1.....	4	@ 4
Chucks, No. 2.....	3	@ 3
Chucks, No. 3.....	3	@ 3
Plates, No. 1.....	5	@ 5
Plates, No. 2.....	3	@ 3
Plates, No. 3.....	2½	@ 2½

Butter.

Creamery, Prints.....	22½	@22½
Creamery, Extras.....	21½	@21½
Creamery, Firsts.....	20	@20
Creamery, Seconds.....	17	@17½
Dairies, Choice.....	18½	@18½
Dairies, Firsts.....	17	@17
Dairies, Ladies.....	16½	@16½
Dairies, Packing Stock.....	15½	@15½
Renovated.....	18	@18½

Eggs.

Extras.....	22	@22
Prime Firsts.....	20	@20
Firsts.....	18	@18
Fresh, at market, cases inc.....	13½	@16

JOHN WISHART & CO.

43 So. Canal Street, Chicago

CONSULTING ENGINEERS AND

PACKINGHOUSE SPECIALISTS

CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Western Cows	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Native Cows	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Western Steers	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Good Native Steers	7 1/2 @ 8
Native Steers, Medium	6 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Heifers, Good	6 1/2 @ 7
Heifers, Medium	6 @ 6 1/2
Hind Quarters	2c. over Straight Beef
Pore Quarters	2c. under Straight Beef

Beef Cuts.	
Steer Chunks	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Cow Chunks	3 @ 4
Boneless Chunks	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Medium Plates	3 @ 3
Steer Plates	4 @ 4
Cow Rounds	7 @ 7 1/2
Steer Rounds	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loins, Common	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loins, Medium	7 1/2 @ 8
Cow Loins, Good	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Steer Loins, Light	12 @ 12
Steer Loins, Heavy	14 @ 14
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1	16 @ 16 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2	14 @ 14
Strip Loins	8 @ 8 1/2
Shoulder Butts	8 @ 8 1/2
Shoulder Clods	4 1/2 @ 5
Rolls	4 1/2 @ 5
Rump Butts	2 1/2 @ 3
Trimminings	2 1/2 @ 3
Shank	2 1/2 @ 3
Cow Ribs, Heavy	9 @ 9
Cow Ribs, Common Light	5 @ 5 1/2
Steer Ribs, Light	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Steer Ribs, Heavy	12 @ 12 1/2
Loin Ends, steer-native	9 1/2 @ 10
Loin Ends, cow	5 @ 5
Hanging Tenderloins	5 @ 5
Flank Steak	6 @ 6 1/2

Beef Offal.	
Livers	3 @ 3
Hearts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Tongues	14 @ 14
Sweetbreads	18 @ 18
Or Tail, per lb.	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Fresh Tripe—plain	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.	4 @ 4
Kidneys, each	3 @ 3
Brains	3 @ 3

Veal.	
Heavy Carcass Veal	6 @ 6 1/2
Light Carcass	7 @ 7
Medium Carcass	8 @ 8
Good Carcass	10 @ 10
Medium Saddles	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Good Saddles	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Medium Racks	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Good Racks	8 @ 8

Veal Offal.	
Brains, each	3 @ 3
Sweetbreads	20 @ 20
Plucks	20 @ 20
Heads, each	10 @ 10

Lamba.	
Medium Caul	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Good Caul	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Round Dressed Lamb	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Saddles Caul	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
R. D. Lamb Saddles	14 @ 14
Caul Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
R. D. Lamb Racks	9 @ 9
Lamb Fries, per pair	8 @ 8
Lamb Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Lamb Kidneys, each	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	8 @ 8 1/2
Good Sheep	9 @ 9
Medium Saddles	9 @ 9
Good Saddles	10 @ 10
Medium Racks	7 @ 7
Good Racks	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Mutton Legs	10 @ 10
Mutton Stew	4 @ 4
Mutton Loins	10 @ 10
Sheep Tongues, each	3 @ 3
Sheep Heads, each	5 @ 5

Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Pork Loins	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Leaf Lard	8 @ 8
Tenderloins	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Spare Ribs	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Butts	9 @ 9
Hocks	4 @ 4
Trimminings	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Tails	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Snouts	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pigs' Feet	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pigs' Heads	4 @ 4
Blade Bones	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Cheek Meat	4 @ 4
Hog Plucks	2 @ 2
Neck Bones	2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders	8 @ 8
Pork Hearts	2 @ 2
Pork Kidneys	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pork Tongues	10 @ 10
Slip Bones	4 @ 4
Tail Bones	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brains	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Backfat	11 @ 11
Hams	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Calas	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Shoulders	8 @ 8
Bellics	0 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Compressed Ham	9 @ 9
Large Compressed Ham	9 @ 9

SAUSAGE.

Cloth Bologna	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth	5 @ 5
Choice Bologna	5 @ 5
Viennas	7 @ 7
Frankfurters	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Blood, Liver and Headcheese	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Tongue	8 @ 8
White Tongue	8 @ 8
Minced Ham	8 @ 8
Prepared Ham	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
New England Ham	10 @ 10
Berliner Ham	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Ham	11 @ 11
Oxford Ham	11 @ 11
Polish Sausage	6 @ 6
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch	6 @ 6
Smoked Pork	6 @ 6
Veal Ham	6 @ 6
Farm Sausage	10 @ 10
Pork Sausage, bulk or link	7 @ 7
Pork Sausage, short link	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Special Prepared Ham	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Boneless Pigs' Feet	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Ham Bologna	7 @ 7
Special Compressed Ham	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

Summer Sausages.

Supreme Summer, H. C. New Medium Dry	16 @ 16
German Salsami, New Dry	14 @ 14
Holsteiner, New	11 @ 11
Mettwurst, New	12 @ 12
Farmer, New	12 @ 12
Darles, H. C. New	17 @ 17
Italian Salsami, New	17 @ 17
Monarque Cervelat	13 @ 13

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50	3.75 @ 3.75
Smoked Pork, 2-20	3.25 @ 3.25
Bologna, 1-50	2.75 @ 2.75
Bologna, 2-20	2.25 @ 2.25
Viennas, 1-50	4.25 @ 4.25
Viennas, 2-20	3.75 @ 3.75

Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link	8 @ 8
Liver Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Blood Sausage	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Head Cheese	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Bologna	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Vienna	8 @ 8

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels	7.00 @ 7.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	4.50 @ 4.50
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	7.75 @ 7.75
Pickled O. Laps, in 200-lb. barrels	11.00 @ 11.00
Pickled Pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	12.00 @ 12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, barrels	30.00 @ 30.00

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

	Per dos.
1 lb., 2 dos. to case	1.35 @ 1.35
2 lbs., 1 or 2 dos. to case	2.45 @ 2.45
4 lbs., 1 dos. to case	4.70 @ 4.70
6 lbs., 1 dos. to case	5.00 @ 5.00
14 lbs., 1/2 dos. to case	18.00 @ 18.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

	Per dos.
1 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	2.25 @ 2.25
2 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	3.55 @ 3.55
4 oz. jars, 1 dozen in box	6.50 @ 6.50
8 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	11.00 @ 11.00
6 oz. jars, 1/2 dozen in box	22.00 @ 22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins	1.75 per lb. @ 1.75

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

	Per bbl.
Extra Plate Beef	10.00 @ 10.00
Plate Beef	9.50 @ 9.50
Extra Mess Beef	9.50 @ 9.50
Prime Mess Beef	10.00 @ 10.00
Beef Hams	— @ —
Rump Butts	9.00 @ 9.00
Mess Pork	14.75 @ 14.75
Clear Fat Backs	15.00 @ 15.00
Family Back Pork	— @ —
Bean Pork	12.75 @ 12.75

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tierces	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Lard, substitute, tierces	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Lard, compounds	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Barrels	1 1/2 c. over tes. @ 1 1/2
Half barrels	1 1/2 c. over tes. @ 1 1/2
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lbs.	1 1/2 c. to 1 c. over tes. @ 1 1/2
Cooking Oil, per gal.	88 @ 88

BUTTERINE.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color	11 @ 11
No. 2, natural color	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
No. 3, natural color	13 @ 13
No. 4, natural color	14 @ 14
No. 5, natural color	15 @ 15
No. 6, natural color	16 @ 16

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14@10 average	9.87 1/2 @ 9.87 1/2
Rib Bellies, 14@10 average	9.87 1/2 @ 9.87 1/2
Fat Backs	7.37 1/2 @ 7.37 1/2
Regular Plates	7.37 1/2 @ 7.37 1/2
Short Clear	1 @ 1

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs., average	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., average	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Skinned Hams	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Calas, 6@7 lbs. average	8 @ 8
Calas, 8@12 lbs. average	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	17 @ 17

Wide, 8@10 average, and Strip, 4@5 ave.	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
Wide, 10@12 average, and Strip, 5@6 ave.	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
Wide, 12@14 average, and Strip, 6@7 ave.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Dried Beef Seta	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Dried Beef Insides	15 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	15 @ 15
Dried Beef Outsoles	12 @ 12
Regular Boiled Hams	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Smoked Boiled Hams	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Boiled Picnic Hams	13 @ 13
Cooked Loin Rolls	21 @ 21

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set	13 @ 13
Middles, per set	8 @ 8
Beef bungs, per piece	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Hog casings, as packed	26 @ 26
Hog casings, free of salt	48 @ 48
Hog middies, per set	12 @ 12
Hog bungs, export	15 @ 15
Hog bungs, large mediums	8 @ 8
Hog bungs, prime	5 @ 5
Hog bungs, narrow	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Imported wide sheep casings	50 @ 50
Imported medium wide sheep casings	70 @ 70
Imported medium sheep casings	60 @ 60
Imported narrow sheep casings	30 @ 30
Beef weasands	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	17 @ 17
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	17 @ 17
Hog stomachs, per piece	4 @ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	2.50 @ 2.50
Hoof meal, per unit	2.40 @ 2.40
Concent. tankage, 15% per unit	2.25 @ 2.25
Ground tankage, 12% per unit	2.20 @ 2.20
Ground tankage, 11% per unit	2.20 @ 2.20
Ground tankage, 10% per unit	2.15 @ 2.15
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	2.10 @ 2.10
Ground tankage, 6 and 35% ton	17.00 @ 17.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	18.00 @ 18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground	50c. @ 50c.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 05@70 lbs. average	350.00 @ 350.00
Horns, black, per ton	25.00 @ 25.00
Horns, striped, per ton	30.00 @ 30.00
Horns, white, per ton	65.00 @ 65.00
Flat shin bones, 38 to 47 lbs. ave. ton	45.00 @ 45.00
Round shin bones, 38 to 40 lbs. ave. ton	52.50 @ 52.50
Round shin bones, 50 to 52 lbs. ave. ton	67.50 @ 67.50
Long thigh bones, 90 to 95 lbs. ave. ton	95.00 @ 95.00
Jaws, skulls and knuckles, per ton	21.00 @ 21.00

LARDS.

Prime steam, cash	7.90 @ 7.90
Prime steam, loose	7.00 @ 7.00
Neutral	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Compound	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Leaf	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2

STEARINES.

Oleo, prime	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Oleo, No. 2	8 @ 8
Mutton	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Tallow	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Grease	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

OILS.

Lard oil, extra winter strained, tierces	62 @ 63
Extra No. 1 lard oil	64 @ 64
No. 1 lard oil	67 @ 67
No. 2 lard oil	65 @ 65
Oleo oil, extra	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Oleo stock	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Neatsfoot oil, pure, tierces	55 @ 55
Acidless tallow oil, tierces	55 @ 55

TALLOW.

Edible	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Prime city	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Choice country	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Packers' No. 2	4 @ 4
Renderers' No. 1	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	5 @ 5 1/2
White, "A"	4 @ 4
White, "B"	4 @ 4
Bone	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
House	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Yellow	3 @ 3
Brown	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Glue stock	3 @ 3
Neatsfoot stock	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Garbage Grease	3 @ 3 1/2

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose	28 1/2 @ 28 1/2
P. S. Y., soap grade	27 @ 27
Soap bbls., concn., 63@65% F. A.	1 @ 1
Soap stock, bbls., reg. 50% F. A.	1.00 @ 1.10

COOPERAGE.

Tierces	1.12 @ 1.12
Barrels, oak	92 @ 95
Barrels, ash	85 @ 87 1/2

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered	10 @ 11
Borax	7 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Sugar	— @ —
White, clarified	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Plantation, granulated	5 @ 5
Yellow, clarified	4 @ 4
Salt	— @ —
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.	22.50 @ 22.50
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lbs.	1.45 @ 1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton	3.25 @ 3.25
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	3.85 @ 3.85
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lbs., 2x@3x	1.25 @ 1.25

NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.20@5.90
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.20@5.10
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.45@4.15
Oxen and stags.....	2.50@4.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.25@4.00
Good to choice native steers one year ago..	5.00@5.85

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, prime, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.75@9.00
Live veal calves, fair to good, per 100 lbs.	7.25@8.50
Live veal calves, com. to med., 100 lbs...	5.00@7.00
Live veal calves, small, per 100 lbs.....	4.00@4.50
Live calves, buttermilks, per 100 lbs.....	3.50@4.00
Live calves, grassers, per 100 lbs.....	3.25@3.75

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, good to choice, per 100 lbs.....	\$8.00@8.50
Live lambs, com. to fair, per 100 lbs.....	6.50@7.75
Live sheep, per 100 lbs.....	4.75@6.00
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.....	2.50@3.25

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	\$4.65
Hogs, medium.....	4.75
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	6.80@6.85
Pigs.....	7.00
Roughs.....	5.75@6.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8% @ 9
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 7 1/2

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8% @ 8 1/2
Choice native, light.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Native, com. to fair.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice Western, light.....	7 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Common to fair Texas.....	5 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Good to choice heifers.....	6 @ 7
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 7
Choice cows.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 1/2 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	7 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Fleshy bologna bulls.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 1/2 @ 14

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	10 @ 11
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	9 1/2 @ 10
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	9 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, common.....	8 @ 8 1/2

DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	9% @ 9 1/2
Hogs, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	8 1/2 @ 9

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.....	@13
Spring lambs, good.....	@12 1/2
Spring lambs, culls.....	@11
Sheep, choice.....	@10 1/2
Sheep, medium to good.....	9 @ 10
Sheep, culls.....	8 @ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Smoked hams, heavy.....	12 @ 12 1/2
California hams, smoked, light.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Smoked shoulders.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	12 1/2 @ 13
Dried beef sets.....	13 @ 13 1/2
Smoked beef tongue per lb.....	17 1/2 @ 18 1/2
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	10 @ 10 1/2

BONES, HOOFES AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50@60 lbs. cut,	
Flat shin bones, av. 40@45 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	42.00@45.00
Hoofs, per ton.....	30.00
Thigh bones, av. 90@95 lbs. cut, per	
100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.....	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first	
quality per ton.....	300.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	50@50c. a piece
Fresh cow tongues.....	50@50c. a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30@40c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	25@75c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	18@25c. a pound
Calves' liver.....	25@50c. a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7@12c. a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	1 1/2 @ 3c. a piece
Livers, beef.....	4@5c. a pound
Oxtails.....	5@7c. a piece
Hearts, beef.....	6@10c. a piece
Rolls, beef.....	10@12c. a pound
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15@25c. a pound
Lambs' fries.....	6@10c. a pair
Fresh pork, loins, city.....	10
Fresh pork, loins, Western.....	9 1/2

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/2 @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	—
Hog, American, free of salt, in tea, or	
bbis., per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Hog, American, kegs, per lb., f. o. b.....	50
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	13
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. New York.....	6 1/2
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	40
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	42
Beef, middles, per lb.....	6 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, Nos. 1s.....	3 @ 5 1/2
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.....	2 1/2 @ 3

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	20	21 1/2
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/2	15
Pepper, Penang, white.....	17 1/2	19
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	15	18
Pepper, shot.....	14 1/2	—
Allspice.....	7	9 1/2
Coriander.....	10	12
Cloves.....	15	18
Mace.....	42	45

SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	4 @ 4 1/2
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Powdered.....	5 @ 5 1/2

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	\$0.19
No. 2 skins.....	.17
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	.17
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	.15
No. 1, 12 1/2-14.....	1.90
No. 2, 12 1/2-14.....	1.65
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.70
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/2-14.....	1.50
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.90
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.90
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.80
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.50
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.35
Branded skins.....	.11
Branded kips.....	1.40

Heavy branded kips.....	.15
Ticky skins.....	.11
Ticky kips.....	1.50
Heavy ticky kips.....	1.70
No. 3 skins.....	.11

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Turkeys—Spring, d. p., 3@3 1/2 lbs. each.....	@35
Spring, d. p., 4 lbs. and over.....	@25
Old Western, average best.....	@17
Old Western, mixed, fair to good.....	@16
Old Western, poor.....	@14
Spring Chickens—Philadelphia, fancy.....	@20
Pennsylvania, choice to fancy.....	14 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Pennsylvania, fair to good.....	@14
Western, dry-picked, choice to fancy.....	@14
Western, dry-picked, fair to good.....	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Western, scalded, choice to fancy.....	@13 1/2
Western, scalded, fair to good.....	@12
Southern, scalded.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Fowls—No. Ind., Ill. & Iowa, dry-picked.....	13 1/2 @
So. Indiana and Illinois, dry-picked.....	@13 1/2
Other Southw'n & South'n, dry-picked.....	@13 1/2
Western, scalded, medium size.....	@13 1/2
Southern & Southwestern, scalded.....	12 1/2 @ 13
Western & Southern, poor to fair.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Old cocks, per lb.....	9 @ 9 1/2
Spring Ducks—Long Island & Eastern.....	@16 1/2
Pennsylvania & Virginia, per lb.....	13 1/2 @ 15 1/2
Western, per lb.....	@10
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 2.62
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.00 @ 2.15
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50 @ 1.62

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring Chickens, per lb.....	@15
Southern & Southwest'n, per lb.....	@14 1/2
Fowls—Western, per lb.....	@13 1/2
Roosters, per lb.....	@9
Turkeys, per lb.....	@13
Ducks—Western, average, per pair.....	.70 @ 80
Southern, per pair.....	@50
Spring, per pair.....	@40
Geese—Western, average, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Southern, average, per pair.....	@1.00
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	@30

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 25.50
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	2.40 @ 2.45
Bone black, discard, per ton.....	13.00 @ 14.00
Bone black, discard sugar house del.	
New York.....	15.00 @ 20.00
Dried blood, N. Y., 12@13 per cent.	
ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.60
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c. f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	1.95 and 10
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c. f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c. f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c. f. o. b.	
Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia	
and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	2.50 and 10
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia,	
per ton.....	2.40 and 10
Asontine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.00 @ 2.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment,	
per 100 lbs.....	3.15 @ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs.	
spot.....	3.20 @ 3.25
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.10 @ 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground,	
per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried,	
f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	3.75 @ 4.00
POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.	
Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$3.95 @ 9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.95 @ 2.05
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future ship-	
ment.....	1.90 @ 2.00
Double manure salt (46@49 p. c.,	
less than 2 1/2 p. c. chloride), to ar-	
rive per lb. basis 48 p. c.....	1.16 1/2 @ 1.28 1/2
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90	
p. c.).....	2.18 1/2 @ 2.27 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 p. c., per unit, S. P.	
.....	.30 @ .40

See Page 48 for Business Opportunities

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the
Howies Livestock Commission Co.)

Stock Yards, Chicago, Aug. 30.

CATTLE.—The good undertone to the market last week both on native and Western range cattle resulted in a liberal movement, and the receipts the first three days this week foot up 66,463, which is more than the average entire week's receipts recently. The daily offerings were: Monday, 26,174; Tuesday, 16,289; Wednesday (estimated), 24,000. The arrivals included about 30,000 Western rangers the first three days, and although these have continued in good demand the market has been suffering from an overdose, and prices declined 10¢ to 15¢; \$5.05 was the top for Dakota rangers last week, and \$5.15 was obtained on Tuesday of this week for 13 head of choice Westerns averaging 1,276 lbs. Several choice lots sold at \$4.75, but the bulk of the Texas cattle from the Northwest ranges are now selling from \$3.75 to \$4.25. Native corn-fed steers are moving up the line. Tops Monday, \$6.40, against \$6.15 a week ago, and to-day a top of \$6.50 was obtained for 18 Angus, averaging 1,367 lbs. A big string of good cattle sold at \$6 and upwards, including yearlings averaging 953 lbs. at \$6. Most of the medium grades are going at \$5 to \$5.60; choice handy weight native cattle were scarce and in good demand. The medium and common half-fat cattle are meeting with hot competition from the Western, and are 10 to 20¢ lower this week. Best steers are 20 to 40¢ higher than a year ago. The demand from Eastern shippers and exporters is good, and exporters paid up to \$5.65. Common native steers to the killers are going at \$4 to \$4.50; butcher stock has been in good demand, but the heavier receipts of this week prices have declined 10¢. Stock cattle and feeders are in better demand at stronger prices, due to the advanced price of fat cattle and the further fact that the corn crop is practically made and promises a big yield.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week not materially different from the same days of last week. Monday's official receipts were 27,486, which was about what the trade expected, and prices were very little different from the closing days of last week. The quality of the receipts so far this week has not been so good, there being a much larger percentage of heavy packers and grassers of all weights. The shipping demand has been only moderate, but has been sufficient to hold prices about steady. The provision market has been irregular, breaking badly on Monday, but to-day's market shows the loss entirely regained. From the best advice we can get from the different sections of the country the supply of matured hogs is light and will continue so for some time at least. We quote to-day's prices as follows: Good to best medium and heavy weight shippers, \$6.25 to \$6.35; good to best light bacon grades, \$6.15 to \$6.30; mixed grades, to average 180 to 240 lbs., \$6 to \$6.15; good to best heavy packers, \$5.90 to \$6; common to fair packers, \$5.65 to \$5.75; pigs, \$5 to \$6.

SHEEP.—Sheep receipts moderate this week; market higher. Opening values were lower on Monday, but since that time an increase of a quarter has been made on lambs, placing them on the closing basis last week. Sheep ruled about steady; demand excellent, and everything cleaned up promptly. Bulk of the offerings, as is usual at this season of the year, are Westerns, and prices on good to choice lambs are \$7.25 to \$7.85, feeders generally at \$6.50. Western yearlings going to packers at \$5.65 to \$5.85, and prime would to-day sell at \$6. Feeders took a great many

at \$5.40 this week. Wethers were in pretty good demand, and good to best sold at \$5.25 to \$5.50, mixed wethers and yearlings at \$5.65. A great many wethers were sent to the country this week at \$4.90 to \$5. Good to choice ewes at \$5 to \$5.35. Ewes for breeding account from Western States sold at from \$4.85 to \$5, and broken mouthed ewes went to feeders at 4¢. Choice native lambs reached \$7.85, with the fair to good lots at \$6.50 to \$7.50, and culls of a very plain to good class at \$4.50 to \$6. Heavy native ewes a little slow, best worth about 5¢, but choice handyweights worth \$5.25 to \$5.40. Breeders gave packers severe competition on light weight ewes either fat or thin, and for the best paid \$5.25, a fair to good grade at \$4.25 to \$5; some well bred bucks were taken for breeding account at \$4.50, while the packers took fat in this class at \$3.25 to \$3.75. Prime heavy wethers at \$5.25 and choice handy yearlings at \$6. Everything points to higher prices the balance of this week.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, Kansas City, Sept. 1.

CATTLE.—Receipts this week, 69,900; last week, 53,700; same week last year, 43,500. Good to choice beef steers are 30¢ higher; best, \$6 to \$6.10; heavy grass steers were steady to 15¢ higher, \$4 to \$4.80; light steers and medium Westerns, 10¢ lower; cows, bulls and canners, 10¢ lower; range and grass cows, \$2.30 to \$3; bulls, \$2 to \$2.90. Quarantine cattle steady; steers, \$3 to \$3.75; cows, \$2.40 to \$2.65. Veals, 25 to 50¢ higher; best lights, \$6. Stockers and feeders steady to 15¢ lower.

HOGS.—Receipts this week, 28,300; last week, 30,300; same week last year, 36,200. Hog prices declined 20¢ this week; some loss was noted every day. Quality was the poorest this summer; more rough old sows and grassy stock. The top to-day was \$6; bulk of sales, \$5.80 to \$5.90. Opinion favors a gradual increasing marketing, in which event the present high range of prices would naturally weaken. A year ago prices were 80¢ below the present range and moving upwards.

SHEEP.—Receipts this week, 30,700; last week, 18,900; same week last year, 17,000. Liberal receipts have taken some of the snap out of the sheep market, but prices are scarcely any lower. Choice Utah lambs made \$7.30 this week, and more were wanted at the price. Topsy lambs, \$7 and upwards; wethers and yearlings, \$5 to \$5.50; ewes, \$4.50 to \$4.85.

HIDES are strong; green salted, 10½¢ to 12¢; bulls and stags, 8½¢; uncured, ½¢ to 1¢ less; glue, 6¢; dry flint butcher, 17 to 18¢; dry glue, 9¢.

Packers' purchasers this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	10,024	9,147	5,449
Cudahy	4,664	6,116	1,580
Fowler	1,932	....	1,459
Morris	6,229	3,581	3,262
Ruddy	740	....	....
Schwarzschild	5,264	4,881	2,702
Swift	7,700	6,344	4,684

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Aug. 30.

Cattle receipts this week have been pretty much the same as last both in quantity and quality. While the big bulk of the offerings are western rangers the number of native corn fed cattle has been surprisingly large and the quality unusually good for this time of the year. The market closed up strong and higher last week, fed beeves showing an advance of fully 25¢, and this advance has been well sustained so far this week. Compared with ten days ago fat cattle are 30 to 40¢ higher and the tone continues strong under an active general demand. Good to choice 1,250 to 1,550-pound beeves are quoted at \$5.80 to \$6.25, with fair to good 1,000 to

1,300-pound beeves at \$4.80 to \$5.40, and the common to fair warned up and short fed grades anywhere from \$4.00 to \$4.75.

While western range beeves have not shown quite so much advance as the corn fed cattle, the market has ruled active and strong, and prices for good cattle have been the highest of the season. To-day choice 1,300-pound grass cattle from Wyoming that have never tasted corn brought \$5, and fair to good 1,100 to 1,250-pound rangers brought \$4.00 to \$4.50. The common to fair kinds are going to both killers and feeder buyers around \$3.00 to \$3.85. Cow stuff has ruled about steady at last week's decline. Good fat range cows are selling at \$2.70 to \$3.25, with fair to good grades at \$2.30 to \$2.70, and canners and cutters around \$2 to \$2.25.

Under the influence of the more liberal receipts and the improving prospect for a bumper corn crop the demand for feeders is heavy and prices higher for anything with weight and quality. It is a noticeable fact that the demand at present is confined to the good heavy grades to go into the feed yards for a quick turn. There is very little inquiry as yet for the light and medium weight grades and these are selling little if any better than they were ten days or two weeks ago. Good to choice heavy feeding steers are quoted at \$3.90 to \$4.25, with fair to good grades at \$3.25 to \$3.85 and the common to fair stuff and odds and ends anywhere from \$2.25 to \$3.25.

While the supply of hogs has been disappointingly small there has been no improvement in the market and prices are pretty much the same as a week ago. Both packers and shippers, however, are paying more attention to quality than for some time past, and the result is a wider range of prices than for several months. Light weights and good butchers have much the best of it in the matter of prices and all classes of buyers are discriminating against the rough heavy and packing grades. There is little in the situation to indicate any material change in the market for some time. To-day there were only 5,500 hogs here and the market was not far from steady, tops bringing \$6.02½ and the bulk of the trading being around \$5.80 to \$5.90, as against \$5.80 to \$5.85 one week ago.

Supplies of sheep and lambs have also been on the moderate order. The demand for killing stock has been good right along and prices have been firmly held while the demand for feeders has been so great that there has been a still further advance in prices with the inquiry apparently as great as ever. Good to choice fat lambs are quoted at \$6.75 to \$7.40; yearlings, \$5.15 to \$5.50; wethers, \$5.00 to \$5.25, and ewes, \$4.50 to \$5.00. Feeder lambs are quoted at \$5.80 to \$6.30; feeder yearlings, \$4.75 to \$5.10; feeder wethers, \$4.30 to \$4.75; feeder ewes, \$3.50 to \$4.00, and breeding ewes, \$4.25 to \$4.75.

ST. JOSEPH

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Stock Yards, St. Joseph, Mo., Aug. 30.

Cattle supplies at the five leading points to-day totaled 47,700, which was 9,000 more than were in sight last Tuesday. The aggregate receipts for the two days totaled 100,700 as against 90,900 for the same days last week. All the marketing shows a large increase over the corresponding time last week, but the percentage of good to prime full fed steers has been very small and in consequence prices have had an upward tendency; values yesterday were advanced 10¢, and there was a good strong tone to the trade to-day. Good 1,370 to 1,416 pound steers to-day sold up to \$5.80, while common to fair medium dressed beef steers sold at \$5.15 to \$5.30, with short-fed light weight grassy kinds selling from \$4.40 to \$4.75. Right prime heavy steers would sell on this market at \$6.00, and a good class of light and medium export and dressed beef steers would sell largely at \$5.25 to \$5.75. The supplies of good cows and heifers has been quite large this week, and prices for the two days show a decline of 10¢ to 15¢ from the high close

THE GEO. F. TAYLOR CO.
Fuller's Earth and Bone Black
For Filtering Purposes
ALSO ALL FERTILIZER CHEMICALS
AND MATERIALS.
No. 80 Pine St., New York

of last week. Pretty decent kinds of heifers are selling at \$3.00 to \$3.50, and fair to good cows are selling largely at \$2.65 to \$3.25, with choice offerings up as high as \$3.50. Bulls have been of dull sale and prices show no material change from the close of last week. There is a little demand for canning and bologna bulls, but other kinds are pretty much of a drag on the market. Veal calves advanced 25c. yesterday and were active and steady to-day, choice kinds selling up to \$5.75. Owing to the advancing tendency of prices, for beef steers and the favorable weather for the growing corn crop, there is a strong call for good choice dehorned feeders weighing from 800 pounds up, and prices are holding fully steady with last week on this class of offerings. The trade in yearlings and two's has been favorable considering the nominal country demand, and as a result prices are 10c. to 15c. lower than the close of last week and the common to fair varieties are selling up as high as any time this season. The demand for stock calves is very strong. The trade in stock cows and stock heifers is very active, and while prices are a shade lower than the close of last week on account of the demand in killing stock, the movement is very free and a much larger volume of business could be done if supplies were available. Stock bulls are unchanged.

The market on hogs is about at the turning point, trade generally believes that prices are now top heavy and that the country can prepare themselves for sharp declines any day. The market to-day ruled 5c. to 10c. lower with prices ranging from \$5.85 to \$6.10, and the bulk selling at \$5 to \$6.05. The discrimination was very marked against the rough coarse mixed lots, and especially old brood sows, which are coming in very large numbers. The class of stuff is selling 25c. to 50c. lower than ten days ago, and packers are determined to bear them still further. The general situation is such that holders of matured hogs in the country should keep them coming forward as rapidly as possible, and it might also be further good business if they could cut loose more of their light and medium weight stuff as they will probably bring more money now than they will later on, although there may be marketing much heavier.

The trade in sheep shows very little in any change from the close of last week, but choice lambs both western and native are selling largely around \$6.90 to \$7.25, young wethers around \$5.50, with heavy wethers selling around \$5.00. Receipts have not been very large and the demand has been very strong for all classes.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending August 26:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	36,679
Omaha	14,086
Kansas City	31,457
St. Joseph	9,230
Cudahy	487
Sioux City	2,242
Wichita	58
South St. Paul	2,718
New York and Jersey City	10,444
Fort Worth	10,736
Detroit	1,078
Buffalo	5,675
HOGS.	
Chicago	69,786
Omaha	30,427
Kansas City	31,850
St. Joseph	30,570
Cudahy	4,296
Sioux City	14,323
Cedar Rapids	6,323
Wichita	9,037
Bloomington	1,035
South St. Paul	6,199
New York and Jersey City	27,395
Fort Worth	3,523
Detroit	3,875
Buffalo	19,210
SHEEP.	
Chicago	67,997
Omaha	19,472
Kansas City	15,120
St. Joseph	24,221
Cudahy	393
Sioux City	833

South St. Paul	3,775
New York and Jersey City	36,231
Fort Worth	66
Detroit	2,025
Buffalo	11,000

NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO AUGUST 28, 1905.

	Bees.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	1,805	—	1,088	30,586	8,740
Sixtieth st.	1,805	70	5,891	5,611	—
Fortieth st.	—	—	—	—	15,325
Lehigh Valley	5,885	—	—	—	—
Weehawken	2,417	—	—	—	—
Scattering	84	52	84	3,300	—

Totals	12,062	134	7,031	36,231	27,365
Totals last week	11,343	132	3,724	31,568	24,816

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO AUG. 28, 1905.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzschild & Suls., Mesaba	340	—	2,256
Schwarzschild & Suls., Phila.	—	—	993
Schwarzschild & Suls., Consuelo	390	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Mesaba	340	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Consuelo	260	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Titian	308	—	—
J. Shamberg & Son, Maranhense	20	—	—
Morris Beef Company, Baltic	—	—	4,200
Swift Beef Company, Baltic	—	—	1,100
Cudahy Packing Co., Campana	—	—	1,050
C. Coughlin, Jersey City	124	—	—
Armour & Co., Philadelphia	—	—	2,400

Total exports	1,752	—	11,990
Total exports last week	2,584	1,113	10,350
Boston exports this week	2,032	1,000	6,980
Baltimore exports this week	850	—	—
Philadelphia exports this week	1,373	—	991
Newport News exports this week	530	—	—
Montreal exports this week	4,211	447	—
To London	2,653	—	5,649
To Liverpool	4,854	1,447	14,321
To Glasgow	4,413	—	—
To Bristol	634	—	—
To Manchester	308	—	—
To Hull	100	—	—
To Newcastle	665	—	—
To Havre	150	—	—
To Para, Brazil	20	—	—
Total to all ports	10,777	1,447	19,970
Total to all ports last week	14,274	4,239	24,805

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, AUGUST 26, 1905.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	500	11,000	3,000
Kansas City	200	3,000	500
Omaha	150	6,000	—

MONDAY, AUGUST 28, 1905.

Chicago	24,000	30,000	22,000
Kansas City	19,000	4,000	5,000
Omaha	5,600	3,000	9,000

TUESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1905.

Chicago	15,000	14,000	18,000
Kansas City	18,000	7,000	5,000
Omaha	5,300	3,000	11,000

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1905.

Chicago	22,000	20,000	20,000
Kansas City	14,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha	3,500	4,000	7,000

THURSDAY, AUGUST 31, 1905.

Chicago	7,500	16,000	16,000
Kansas City	9,000	6,000	5,200
Omaha	4,000	5,000	9,000

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1905.

Chicago	2,500	14,000	6,000
Kansas City	3,000	3,000	1,000
Omaha	1,500	4,500	1,500

RUSSIAN ASBESTOS.

The asbestos mines of Finland, Russia, seem to be called upon to play an important part in the industries of the world. The existence of asbestos in Finland has been known for several years past, but much time has been spent in determining the zone containing it. Among the enormous layers of siliceous magnesia in Finland but a small number of deposits can be taken into consideration for the extraction of asbestos. Among the 15 localities under the control of the Finnish Asbestos Co., only 3 or 4 deposits have proved really valuable on close examination, but the abundance of asbestos found far exceeds all expectations. The zone containing the asbestos is situated in the centre of Finland, whence the transport is good by rail or lake.

GENERAL MARKETS

LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$8.25@8.35; city steam, \$8; refined, Continent, tes., \$8.60; do., South America, tes., \$9.25; do., do., kegs, \$10.25; compound, \$5.87½.

HOG MARKETS.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 14,000; weak to 5c. lower; \$5.40@6.20.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 3,000; 5c. lower; \$5.75@5.95.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,500; 5c. lower; \$5.55@5.85.

ST. LOUIS.—Lower; \$5.75@6.20.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 7,000; steady; \$6.10@6.30.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 30 cars; fairly active; \$6.30@6.35.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 3,400; slow; \$6@6.50.

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Sept. 1.—Beef, extra, India mess, tierces, 80s.; pork, prime mess, Western, 67s. 6d.; shoulders, 34s.; hams, shore, clear, 44s. 6d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 46s. 6d.; do., short rib, 48s. 6d.; do., long clear, 28@34 lbs., 48s.; do., 35@40 lbs., 47s. 6d.; backs, 44s. 6d.; bellies, 47s. Tallow, 23s. Turpentine, 46s. Rosin, common, 9s. 6d. Lard, spot, prime, Western, tes., 39s. 9d.; do., American refined, 29-lb. pail, 40s. 6d. Cheese, white new, 54s.; do. colored, 55s. 6d. American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 40½ marks. Tallow, Australian (London), 27s. 6d. Cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 17s. 4½d. Refined petroleum (London), spot, 5½d.; linseed (London), 37s. 9d.; linseed oil (London), 17s. 3d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The hog products markets opened a little slacker to-day and afterwards declined, mainly because of 5c. lower cost hogs. The variations in prices were of a frequent order, with dull speculation.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market opened quiet and ruled steady. "Call" prices for prime yellow: September, 30@30½c.; October, 30¼@30½c.; November, 30@30½c.; December, 30¼@30½c.; January, 30¼@30½c.; February, 30¼@30½c.

Tallow.

Weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., were made at 4½c. General market conditions for the day not changed from those outlined in our weekly review printed in another column. Sales this week of 200 tes. city edible at 5½c.

Oleo Oil.

At Rotterdam at 57 florins.

Oleo Stearine.

Sales for the week in New York, 350,000 lbs. at 8¼c.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

During the past week the oleo oil market has been very quiet, and the market has sagged off to 57 florins for choice. Cotton oil during the past week has been practically unchanged, very little business being done for export.

WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Aug. 31.—There have been large sales of several thousand ton lots of tankage and blood during the past two weeks. Prices are firm. (See page 39 for latest quotations.)

RETAIL SECTION

BUTCHERS INSPECT PLANT.

About two hundred butchers from various cities and towns of Connecticut, paid a visit last week to the Connecticut Fat Rendering and Fertilizing Company's plant, at Allington, Conn., many of them being stockholders in the concern. They spent some time in inspecting the plant, and found many things of interest to them.

MORE ACCIDENTS IN MEAT SHOPS.

The state labor commissioner of Minnesota reports that for the first six months of the year there were 439 accidents in Minnesota, and of these, 41 were fatal. The largest number of accidents, 72, occurred in slaughtering and meat establishments; 56 occurred in the operation of railroads, and 55 in railroad shops. The ages of persons injured averaged between 20 and 30 years.

PEORIA BUTCHERS' PICNIC.

The retail butchers held forth in a picnic at the Alps amusement resort. A large crowd congregated at the park and the picnic eclipsed the last picnic of the butchers, which was held two years ago and was attended by a thousand of the butchers, their employes and families. Dinner was served by the ladies. It was an elaborate dinner, with meats and other victuals galore arranged in all conceivable styles. Spencer's band dispensed music throughout the afternoon and evening until 10 o'clock. In the afternoon there were athletic sports of all varieties and all sorts of amusement for the picnickers.

LIMIT KOSHER SHIPMENTS.

Boston, August 29.—The official report of the conference of the Union of Orthodox Rabbis of America, just concluded in Springfield, is to be issued by Rabbi Israelite, of Chelsea, who has been re-elected secretary.

The report in general is of interest to all orthodox Jews in the United States, but Boston was made the subject for a special article on account of the kosher killed beef that comes to this city from Chicago.

The decision was that no meat can remain kosher if shipped for more than three hundred miles. There are a few more points to be decided, however, as to whether the meat that comes here from Chicago under the supervision of rabbis is kosher.

ASSORTED CHOPS.

The following is, needless to say, the experience of a newly married young lady: Having decided that she would personally attend to the marketing, and knowing her husband's fondness for chops, when the butcher called she ordered "chops." He very naturally desired a little more-explicit information, and asked her what kind she wanted. "What

kind have you?" was her reply. "Veal chops, pork chops, lamb chops, mutton chops." "Send me one of each," was the order.—Good Housekeeping.

BIG ABATTOIRS OF BIRKENHEAD.

It makes one feel much at home, on entering the great public abattoirs here on the Mersey, to see the signs over various importers' offices bearing the names of Swift, Morris, Hathaway and other firms well known as great American packers, says Raymond in the Chicago Tribune.

Most of these firms do their own slaughtering here, but, of course, under conditions which are vastly different from those prevailing in Chicago, Kansas City or Omaha. These great public slaughter houses are not in any sense controlled by a municipality, but are under the supervision of a distinct public board, which in many of its enterprises is analogous to the Chicago drainage board because it combines a representation from different municipalities and conducts its business practically independent of all city government.

American packers, of course, are fully aware of the fact that it is impossible under British law to import live cattle from America or anywhere else and keep them any length of time on British soil.

On the contrary, the law requires that all cattle and sheep, even if in prime condition, must be killed within ten days after arrival. If the importer does not do it they are killed by the public authorities without the slightest hesitation.

They are greatly afraid over here, of the importation of any diseased cattle, and by requiring that all shall be killed within ten days they have managed to keep the British herds and flocks practically uncontaminated by contagious diseases.

They have a curious prejudice here in Great Britain against keeping meat any length of time. To meet this demand for freshly killed meat the American packers themselves send over live cattle and sheep, which are slaughtered at Birkenhead, Deptford (one of the London boroughs), Glasgow, Manchester and a few other minor ports. No live hogs are admitted into Great Britain under any circumstances. This trade in live animals intended for immediate slaughter in Great Britain has reached enormous proportions, so that last year the British people imported 549,532 cattle and 382,240 sheep. Of these the United States supplied 401,240 live cattle and 294,804 sheep.

Practically all the importations come from Canada. Of this enormous business Birkenhead does the slaughtering for about half of the cattle and nearly three-quarters of the sheep, so it will be seen how closely this private industry under public supervision touches the pockets not only of the American packer, but of the cattle breeder as well.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Jason Powell has opened a new market at Tillamook, Ore.

Fred W. Crosier will open a market at Pittsfield, Mass.

Joseph Burke has opened a meat market at Granville, N. Y.

Peter Laus has opened a new butcher shop at Green Bay, Wis.

E. B. Moulthrop, has closed his market at Kenoza Lake, N. Y.

A new butchers' union has been organized at Fort Wayne, Ind.

Ed. Thompson has opened a new butcher shop at Russell, Kas.

W. J. Sitton is opening a new butcher shop at Auburn, Wash.

Christopher Becker, a butcher of Sewickley, Pa., died last week.

E. C. Henry has opened a new butcher shop at Tekamah, Neb.

B. Barnett has opened a new butcher shop at Coffeyville, Kas.

Powell Bros. have opened a new butcher shop at Tillamook, Ore.

Hiram W. Burton, Danielson, Conn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

F. C. Ulrich has sold his butcher shop at Albion, Neb., to H. C. Young.

J. W. Richards has opened a new meat market at Woonsocket, R. I.

James Nolan has opened a new meat market at South Glens Falls, N. Y.

Skowron & Johnson have engaged in the meat business at Newberg, Ore.

James Guthrie has discontinued his meat business at American Falls, Ida.

Charles Olmes, of Altoona, Pa., sold his meat market to Sell & Grubler.

J. M. Dennis has sold his butcher shop at Hawarden, Ia., to Sedgwick Bros.

L. Eckroat, of Basin, Wyo., has sold out his meat business to C. F. Johnson.

Frank Leslie has purchased the meat market of H. A. Pettee at Holly, Colo.

Rupp & Morrow opened the Sweet meat market at Perry, N. Y., last week.

The Allen Provision Company has opened its new house at Moundsville, W. Va.

A new butcher shop will be opened shortly by Fred Lutz at Steubenville, Ohio.

David McRitchie and his son Charles will open a new market at Pt. Clinton, O.

Hollander & Root, butchers of Fairport, N. Y., have purchased the Adam's market.

Sam Heater has purchased the meat business of H. L. Bushnell at Alliance, Neb.

J. W. Reed has purchased the butcher shop of T. O'Rourke at Harrison, Neb.

G. W. Smith has purchased the meat market of Leach Bros. at Kapowsin, Wash.

E. Emig has purchased the meat business of Herron & Farmer at Clayton, N. M.

George Case, of Goshen, N. Y., has opened a meat market at Bloomingburgh, N. Y.

W. P. Payne has purchased the meat business of N. S. Bishop at Fillmore, Utah.

L. Graves has succeeded to the meat business of Graves & Coats at St. Joseph, Mo.

T. J. Hamilton has purchased the meat market of J. H. McCoy at Indianola, I. T.

Pogue & Carr have succeeded to the meat business of J. C. Pogue at Huntsville, Mo.

Elmer & Robinson are about to open a new meat market at Grand Forks, B. C.

J. H. Harlan has sold his butcher shop at Weeping Water, Neb., to Pool & Calvert.

G. S. Thompson has purchased the meat business of B. F. Price at Wayland, Mo.

A. W. Downing has purchased the meat market of W. F. Blockmeier at Villisca, Ia.

Henry T. Gesner, a prominent butcher of Nyack, N. Y., died at his home on August 19.

Foot & Dennis have purchased the meat market of Moore & Miller at Hillsdale, Mich.

J. A. Fay has been succeeded in the meat business at Mtskogee, I. T., by Fay & Reid.

Loyd & Van Dorn have been succeeded in the meat business at Peru, Neb., by Loyd & Son.

C. W. Pearson has sold his meat and grocery business at Kansas City, Kas., to C. R. Reis.

Wm. Gritzmacher has purchased the butcher shop of Hiers & Sears at Sherwood, Ore.

W. H. Zacharias, a butcher of Fleetwood, Pa., has sold his business to Harry Macheimer.

Ben Harrison has purchased the butcher shop of Edson & Waddle at Fort Collins, Colo.

Walter Goodwin has purchased the meat market of John H. Brinkman at Boulder, Colo.

Lester B. Stetson, of Montello, Mass., has sold his meat business on account of ill health.

G. A. Collett, of Denver, Colo., has sold his meat and grocery business to R. A. Treverthen.

Herbert E. Hopkins, a butcher of Somerville, Mass., has filed a petition in bankruptcy.

The rendering department of Hogan & Cushing at Moscow, Ida., has been destroyed by fire.

E. R. Bateman has sold his butcher shop at Wessington Springs, S. D., to J. T. Spencer.

Travis & Richards have sold their meat business at Liberal, Mo., to Gwynn & McDowell.

G. E. Barnes, of Norfolk, Conn., has moved his market into the new Arcanum block at that place.

Timmons & Hupp, of Watonga, Okla., have been succeeded in the meat business by Hupp & Company.

Charles F. Mix, one of the oldest members of the butchers' fraternity, of Buffalo, N. Y., is dead.

F. M. Benefiel & Company have succeeded to the meat business of Twiss & Benefiel at Coffeyville, Kas.

J. S. Graham & Company have sold their butcher shop at Nez Perce, Ida., to Yeo, Hartford & Yeo.

P. A. Lasher, of Kingston, N. Y., will reopen the meat market formerly conducted by C. F. Rudnitske.

Huntington & White, of Jasper, N. Y., have dissolved partnership. Mr. White will continue the market.

Martin & Sons, of Hammond, La., sold

their market to Mr. Greswold, who assumed control yesterday.

Frank Meyer, one of the oldest butchers of Aurora, Ill., will retire from business, owing to ill health.

Isaac Kite, of Wilmington, Del., sold his meat market to Alfred A. Hayes, who has entirely remodeled it.

W. M. Smelzer has been succeeded in the meat business at Rockville, Neb., by Smelzer & Sunstrom.

Charles Jenkins, of Middleport, N. Y., has purchased the John Pierce market, recently kept by George Connors.

The Hayden meat market at Saginaw, Mich., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,000, covered by insurance.

Mayor Callaghan, of San Antonio, Tex., has appointed John Meyer, a butcher of that city, as city meat inspector.

The smoke house and sausage factory of Husbands & Company, of Canandaigua, N. Y., was slightly damaged by fire.

Abbie Bland, a butcher of Hartford, Conn., was badly injured by a bull, which he was preparing to lead from North Canton to Hartford.

Schuyler C. Crowe, Centerville, Ind., sold his meat market to Mr. Patterson, of Greenfield, Ind., who on the same day sold the business to John C. Harvey.

The Buffalo Retail Butchers' Association held its annual outing at Kenilworth Park last week. The affair was the most successful in the history of the association, nearly 10,000 persons being in attendance.

The Meat Cutters' Union, No. 95, of Rochester, N. Y., elected its new officers at a meeting held August 21. The new officers are Thomas Carmody, president; Edward Nagle, vice-president; Charles Howell, recording secretary; August Hodes, financial secretary, and Charles Howell, treasurer.

VACATION CAMP FOR WORKERS.

The most unique camp in the world is located at Port Huron, Mich., on the beach of Lake Huron. It is the vacation camp of 2,000 working people of Dayton, Ohio, men and women and their families, who go there to enjoy the water and the cool lake breezes, far from the heat and grime of the city. The transportation of these people from Dayton to Port Huron, the erection of a camp of 700 tents, the feeding of this great crowd quickly and without confusion—all these details arranged and executed by an organization of workingmen—make "Welfare Camp" one of the most remarkable vacation outings ever undertaken.

"Welfare Camp" is conducted on the cooperative plan by the Men's Welfare Work League of Dayton, Ohio, an association of

workingmen organized to secure improvement of working conditions in Dayton factories and elsewhere. By this plan the workers have been enabled to secure an outing—otherwise impossible to many of them—at a cost ridiculously low. The entire necessary expense per person for the 'nine days' vacation is only \$7.90. This includes transportation, with baggage, by rail and boat from Dayton to Port Huron and return, the use of a tent and cot, and three meals per day at 10 cents each.

The success of the camp is a lesson to other workingmen as showing what can be done by co-operation in securing vacation outings. The Men's Welfare Work League last year conducted a five days' excursion to the St. Louis World's Fair. Next summer it is planning to conduct an excursion to Atlantic City, with stops at Washington and Philadelphia and a visit to New York.

The arrangements for feeding the people are in charge of Louis Morpurgo, a New York chef, head of the Department of Domestic Economy at the National Cash Register factory, where most of the "welfare" are employed. The quantities of food used in feeding the campers are interesting. Here are some of the supplies consumed at each meal: 400 loaves of bread, 60 pounds of butter, 200 gallons of coffee, 70 gallons of milk and cream. Sixty-five hams were eaten up at one meal, 650 pounds of pork chops were used at another. Three hundred dozen eggs satisfied the hunger of the campers at still another meal. Here is a sample breakfast menu: Breakfast food, pork chops, Saratoga potatoes, bread and butter, coffee or milk. For dinner the following was served: Beef steak, browned potatoes, dressing, peas, coffee or milk, peaches. One of the supper bills included chipped beef creamed, potato salad, beans, coffee or milk.

Such a vacation outing as that of the Men's Welfare League is without precedent in industrial history. It is a conspicuous example of what can be done by intelligent organization. The workers will go back to their tasks at machine or bench or desk rested and refreshed, in better health physically and with something of the broader outlook which comes through the education of travel. The improved work they will do and the increased quantity of it will pay their employers for allowing them "time off" for vacation. John H. Patterson, one of Dayton's leading manufacturers, president of the National Cash Register Company, who gives his people two weeks every year, declares that vacations pay bigger dividends than anything else.

Business chances always open. See page 48.

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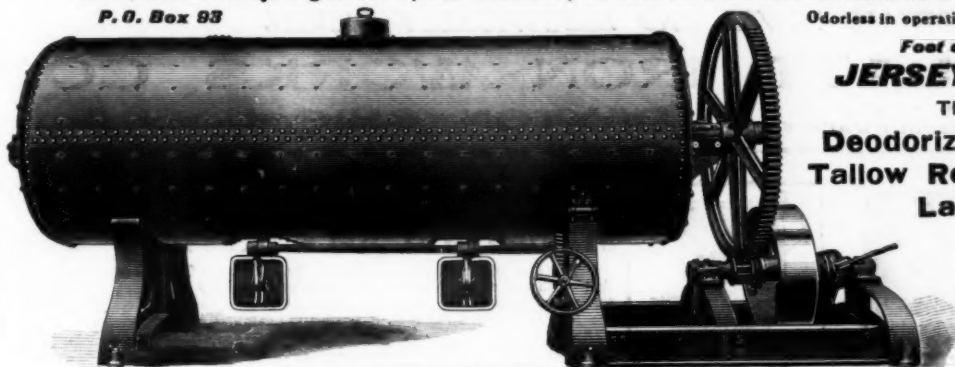
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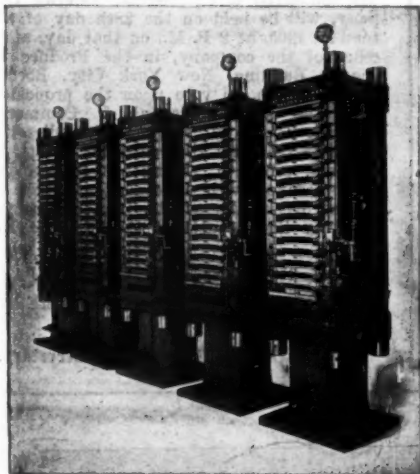
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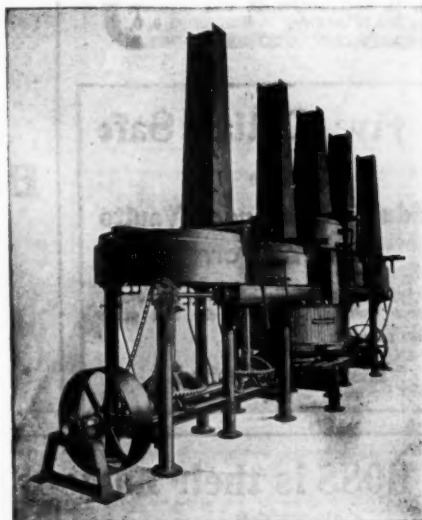
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SEE PAGE 48 FOR LIST OF BARGAINS.

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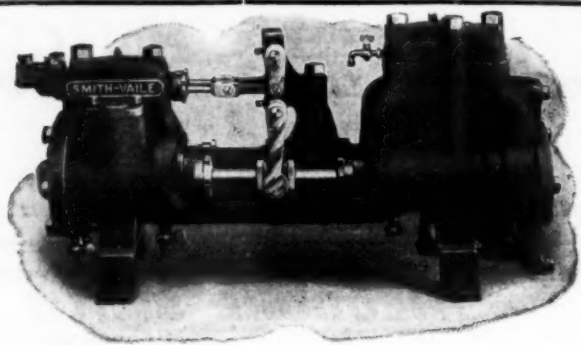
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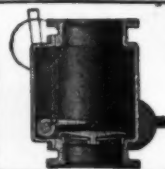
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A special meeting of the stockholders of the Industrial & Commercial America Company, will be held on the 28th day of September, 1905, at 2 P. M., on that day, at the office of the company, in the Produce Exchange Building, New York City, Borough of Manhattan, to vote upon the proposition that the said Industrial & Commercial America Company be forthwith dissolved, its debts paid and the remaining assets distributed, pro rata, among the stockholders, in accordance with a resolution of the directors, passed August 25, 1905, and as provided by the statutes of the State of New York.

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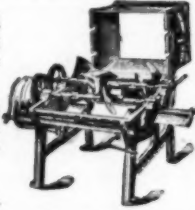


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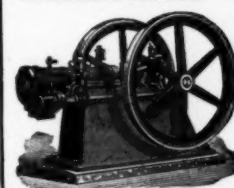


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